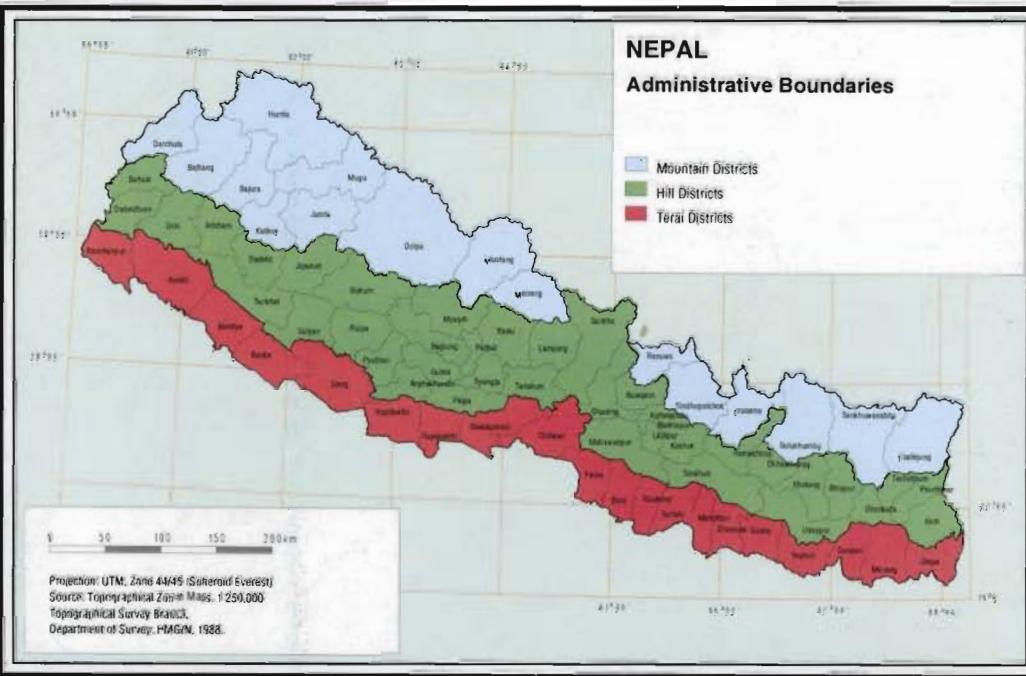
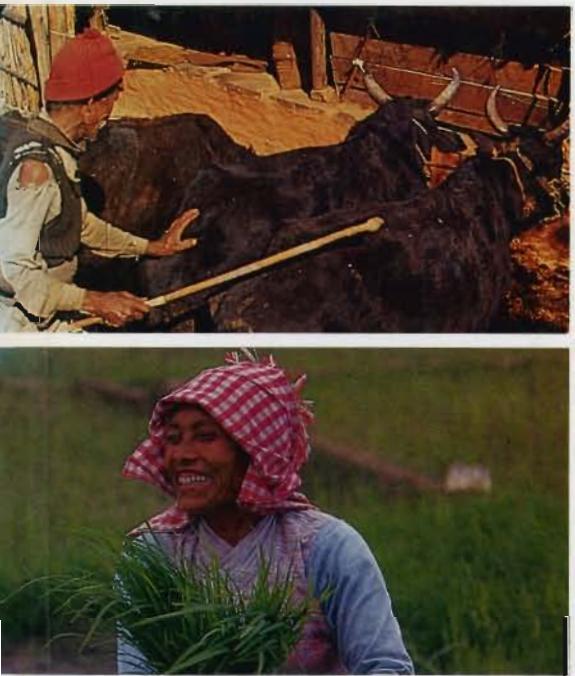


DISTRICTS OF NEPAL

INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT



International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
Kathmandu, Nepal
1997

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Cover Page:

- Top left** Subsistence agriculture and limited livestock holdings keep people going
Bottom Left Planting rice - she is doing the work, so give her a voice
Top right Building a bamboo bridge - an indigenous method of providing infrastructure
Bottom Right Paddy fields amidst forest lands

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Districts of Nepal - Indicators of Development

Prepared by

**International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
In collaboration with SNV/Nepal**

August 1997

FOREWORD

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FOREWORD

In Nepal, as in most other countries of the world, many considerations contribute to the decisions that are made by HMG and donors in allocating funds for development to particular districts or regions. Over the years, several of these considerations may increase or decrease in importance.

However, when SNV Nepal started to review and re-assess the choice of priority districts for future collaboration, it was felt that present information on key issues of relevance to SNV's strategic objectives were not easily available. ICIMOD was asked to develop a methodology for ranking districts on the basis of an overall (composite) development index that would incorporate key indicators for sustainable development, to be identified jointly.

As a result, the present document provides a unique assessment of the development status of each of Nepal's 75 districts in relation to 39 indicators of development.

Although the study was prepared specifically for SNV Nepal's needs, the outcome is likely to be of great interest to HMG of Nepal and other development institutions and organisations involved in decentralised development planning and support. We are therefore happy to share the results of the present study with others in the present format. The original study, which has additional chapters on cluster analysis and short descriptions on Dolpa, Dailekh, Bajura, Doti, Bardiya, Bajhang, Mugu, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Baidadi, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Kailali, Banke, Kanchanpur, and Achham districts, is available from SNV Nepal.

It is hoped that the present document will be of assistance to development policy- and decision-makers and aid agencies working in Nepal to channel their resources in such a way as to overcome the regional inequities that have become so apparent from this work.

We are grateful to the study team for their meticulous work and timely presentation of the results.

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The present volume with its heavy emphasis on the use of maps to display various levels of development and other parameters is an outcome of the work that ICIMOD undertook at the request of SNV-Nepal. The main objective of the study was to identify districts that deserve the foremost attention in development assistance. These maps rank the 75 districts of Nepal according to their level of development performance. The study is based on secondary data available at the district level from various sources; and these include national censuses and national level surveys carried out at different points in time. All the data used in the study, except the data on land use and land systems, were collected after 1990.

In terms of depicting the relative levels of development among different districts of Nepal, these maps will be of interest to policy-makers and programme formulators, in both the government and non-government sectors, and to donor agencies, as well as to all those interested in the development performances of different districts of Nepal.

DATA INDICATORS, SOURCES, AND METHODOLOGY

In this study, the level of performance of each district is measured by 39 basic indicators (see *Chart 1* for their definitions and data sources). Although data limitations allowed for little choice in the selection of indicators, the 39 indicators employed in this study capture various dimensions of the socioeconomic conditions of the people, level of development, and availability of natural resources, including the major constraints to development in each of the 75 districts of Nepal (*Map 1*). The procedure for selecting these indicators is basically guided by the following four strategic objectives of portraying (i) poverty and deprivation; (ii) socioeconomic, institutional, and infrastructural development; (iii) women's empowerment; and (iv) natural resource endowment and management.

Poverty and Deprivation

Eight indicators were selected to measure aspects of poverty and deprivation. Among these, three were used to measure child deprivation, two were used to measure gender discrimination, two were used to measure the concentration of disadvantaged groups, and one was used to measure the food situation.

Child Deprivation: In the 1991 Population Census of Nepal, out of 2.3 million children aged from 10-14 years, 36.6 per cent were reported to be illiterate, 34.3 per cent were reported to be working without attending school, and 5.5 per cent were reported to be married. These three groups of children are not mutually exclusive, but they manifest the magnitude of three basic children's issues; namely child

Chart 1

List of Indicators, Definitions, and Data Sources

Indicator	Definition	Source	Remarks
A. Poverty and Deprivation (POVDEP)			
<i>Child Deprivation</i>			
SCILR	<i>Child (10-14) Illiteracy Rate</i> : Illiterate children 10 - 14 years old as a per cent of the total children in the same age group	PC91	Status of child illiteracy
CLABR	<i>Child (10-14) Labour Rate</i> : Working children 10-14 years old as a per cent of the total children in the same age group	PC91	Status of child labour
CMMAR	<i>Child (10-14) Marriage Rate</i> : Married Children 10-14 years old as a per cent of the total children in the same age group	PC91	Status of child marriage
<i>Gender Discrimination</i>			
GIRLR	<i>Adult Gender Imbalance Ratio in Literacy Status</i> : Ratio of females to males among the literate population of 15+ years multiplied by the sex ratio of the same age group	PC91	Status of adult female literacy compared to adult male literacy
GIRE	<i>Adult Gender Imbalance Ratio in Non-agricultural Occupations</i> : Ratio of females to males among the population 15+ years engaged in non-agriculture multiplied by the sex ratio of the same age group	PC91	Status of adult female involvement compared to adult male involvement in the non-agricultural sector
<i>Disadvantaged Groups</i>			
PEDEGP	<i>Percentage of Educationally Disadvantaged Population</i> : Educationally disadvantaged ethnic population as a per cent of the total population	PC91	

Indicator	Definition	Source	Remarks
PLM	<i>Percentage of Landless and Marginal Farm Households</i> : Landless and marginal farm households (farm size < 0.5 ha.) as a per cent of the total farm households multiplied by the proportion of the agricultural labour force	AC92	

Food Production

PCFA	<i>Per Capita Food Production</i> : Caloric values of food (paddy, wheat, maize, millet, barley, and potatoes) production divided by the rural population adjusted for adult equivalence	NPC (1994)	
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B. Socioeconomic and Infrastructural Development

Social & Health Related

LR	<i>Overall Literacy Rate</i> : Literate population 6 and above years old as a per cent of the total population in the same age group	PC91	
IMR	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i> : Average number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births	JNMA (1996)	
CPR	<i>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</i> : The number of fertile couples using a contraceptive per 100 married women of reproductive age	NFFHS (1991)	Status of family planning/population control measures
WATER	<i>Drinking Water Coverage</i> : Percentage of population who have access to safe drinking water	DWSS (1996)	
EMPS	<i>Broad Occupational Structure</i> : Ratio of labour force (economically active 15+ years old) engaged in non-agriculture to those engaged in agriculture	PC91	Status of economic diversification
ACREDIT	Percentage of farm households reported to have institutional agricultural credit	AC92	Availability of agricultural credit for agricultural development

Chart 1 Continued

Indicator	Definition	Source	Remarks
FARMSIZE	<i>Farm Size</i> : Operational area divided by the number of farm households	AC92	Access to land assets
LIVE	<i>Livestock Per Farm Household</i> : Sum of the weighted livestock (cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and yaks) divided by farm households	AC92	
CI	<i>Cropping Intensity</i> : Area under temporary crops (food crops, cash crops, pulses, and vegetables) divided by arable area	AC92	Intensity of land use
IAPAA	<i>Percentage of Irrigated Area</i> : Year round irrigated land area as a per cent of net cultivated area	IMP91	

Infrastructure

ROAD	<i>Road Density per 100 sq. km.</i> : Weighted sum of different categories of road in km. as a per cent of a 100 sq. km. of total surface area	DOR (1994)	Higher road density indicates better access
BANK	<i>Banks</i> : No. of banks per population divided by population distance (population distance = $\sqrt{A/P}$, where A= Area and P= Population)	NRB (1996)	Availability of banking services
COOP	<i>Cooperatives</i> : No of cooperatives per population divided by population distance (population distance = $\sqrt{A/P}$, where A= Area and P= Population)	DOC (1997)	Availability of cooperative services
PHI	<i>Health Institutions</i> : No of health institutions per population divided by population distance (population distance = $\sqrt{A/P}$, where A= Area and P= Population)	MOH (1995)	
PCREXP	<i>Per Capita Regular Budget Allocation</i>	MOF (1994/95)	Availability of financial resources for provision of regular socioeconomic services
PCDEXP	<i>Per Capita Development Budget Allocation</i>	MOF (1994/95)	Availability of financial resources for development activities

Chart 1 Continued

Indicator	Definition	Source	Remarks
PPO	<i>Post Office:</i> No of post offices per population divided by population distance (population distance = $\sqrt{A/P}$, where A= Area and P= Population)	DOP (1994)	Access to postal services
FOREST HH	<i>Percentage of Forestry User Households :</i> Percentage of total households who are members of Forestry User Groups.	DOF (1997)	Extent of participatory forest management

c. Women's Empowerment

FLR	<i>Percentage Share of Females in Literacy :</i> Literate female population 10+ years old as a per cent of the total literate population in the same age group	PC91	Share of literate females in the total population (10+)
PWNAG	<i>Percentage Share of Females in Non-agricultural Occupations:</i> Female population 15+ years old engaged in professional, technical, administrative, clerical and sales' activities as a per cent of the total population in the same age group engaged in the same activities	PC91	Share of females in white collar occupations
F_ELECT	<i>Percentage Share of Elected Females at District Level :</i> Number of females elected in VDCs, DDCs & Municipalities as a per cent of the total members elected	EC	Extent of female participation in political decision-making bodies
F_TEACH	<i>Percentage Share of Females at Primary Level:</i> Number of female teachers in primary schools as a per cent of total primary teachers	MOE (1994)	Participation of females as primary school teachers
G_ENR	<i>Percentage Share of Girls' Enrollment in Primary:</i> Number of girls enrolled as a per cent of total enrollment at primary level	MOE (1994)	Girls' enrollment in primary schools
G_DROP	<i>Percentage of Girl dropouts at primary level:</i> Average percentage of girl dropouts from Grades 1 to 5	MOE (1992)	Girl dropouts at primary level

Chart 1 Continued

Indicator	Definition	Source	Remarks
C. Natural Resources' Endowment & Management			
A30DEG	<i>Percentage of Areas with slopes above 30°:</i> Land slopes above 30° as a per cent of total surface area	LRMP (1986)	Ruggedness of terrain
FORAREA	<i>Per Capita Forest Area :</i> Per capita forest area with crown densities of more than 10 per cent	LRMP (1978/79)	Availability of forest
MAPSLOP	<i>Percentage of Slopping Terrace Area :</i> Percentage of mapped area of sloping terrace (with slopes from 4-30°) in total mapped cultivated area	LRMP (1978/79)	Indicates status of agricultural land in mountainous terrain
GRASS	<i>Percentage of Grassland Area :</i> Grassland area as a per cent of total surface area	LRMP (1978/79)	
CULTA	<i>Percentage of Cultivated Area :</i> Net-cultivated area as a per cent of the surface area	LRMP (1978/79)	
NAGAG	<i>Ratio of Non-cultivated Area to Cultivated Area:</i> Ratio of non-cultivated area (which includes forests, shrublands, grassland, and non-cultivated inclusions within mapped cultivated areas) to cultivated area	LRMP (1978/79)	Availability of supporting land for agriculture
RDENSITY	<i>Gross Rural Population Density:</i> Density of rural population	PC91	Pressure of population on land resources

AC92	National Sample Census of Agriculture 1992	CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	DOC	Department of Cooperatives
DOF	Department of Forests	DOP	Department of Posts (Post Office)	DOR	Department of Roads
DWSS	Department of Water Supply & Sewarage	EC	Election Commission	IMP	Irrigation Master Plan
JNMA	Journal of Nepal Medical Association 1996	LRMP	Land Resources' Mapping Project	MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health	NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank	NFFHS	Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Status Survey
MOE	Ministry of Education	PC91	Population Census of 1991		

Chart 1 Continued

illiteracy, child labour, and child marriage. The present study employs three basic indicators; namely, child illiteracy rate, child labour rate, and child marriage rate to measure the magnitude of child deprivation in each of the 75 districts of Nepal.

Gender Discrimination: Women are subject to discrimination in Nepal. In this study, gender discrimination is measured by two indicators, namely, gender imbalance ratio among the literate adult population and gender imbalance ratio among the non-agricultural adult labour force.

Concentration of Disadvantaged Groups: Disadvantaged population groups have been measured by two indicators, namely, educationally disadvantaged ethnic group populations and landless and marginal farm households. Chhetry (1996) analysed the 1991 Population Census data on the literacy status of 29 major¹ ethnic groups and came to the conclusion that 15 of them were educationally disadvantaged, in the sense that each of them had very low literacy rates. These ethnic groups are the Musahar, Dhusadh, Chamar, Mallah, Muslim, Kewat, Dhanuk, Sarki, Kurmi, Kami, Yadav, Tharu, Tamang, Damai, and Kushwha. These groups account for 6.4 million people, which is about 34.6 per cent of the national population, and the literacy rates among these groups vary from 4.2 per cent to 28.4 per cent. The educationally disadvantaged ethnic populations are not uniformly distributed all over the country. In this study, an indicator is employed to measure the residential concentration of educationally disadvantaged ethnic groups in each district.

Landless and marginal farm households can be considered as the most disadvantaged group, particularly when they have less access to non-agricultural activities. An indicator based on landless and marginal farm households is used to measure the concentration of disadvantaged farm households in each district.

Food production in the district was converted to calories per capita per day and used as an indicator of the availability of food.

Socioeconomic, Institutional, and Infrastructural Development

Critical social and health aspects, such as overall literacy rate, infant mortality rate, and coverage of safe drinking water, fall into this category. A very important but often ignored indicator, per capita development budget allocation, was included in the infrastructural category, along with other standard measures such as density of roads, health institutions, banks, and post offices. A total of 18 indicators have been used to show aspects of socioeconomic, institutional, and infrastructural development.

¹ Those ethnic groups whose percentage share in the national population is higher than half a per cent.

Women's Empowerment

Six key indicators representing most aspects of women's empowerment through their participation in the labour force, political representation, and education have been used to show the state of women's empowerment. Discriminatory variables were excluded here, as they were included in the Poverty and Deprivation category.

Natural Resource Endowment and Management

Resource Endowment in the Natural Resource Management category was added to appreciate the physical and biological constraints and resource bases of districts and to lend towards a more comprehensive measurement of the development/underdevelopment status of the districts. Various aspects of land types, inaccessibility and ruggedness of terrain, land use patterns and potentials, as well as rural population density are represented by seven key indicators for measuring the status of resources and their management in the districts.

Reduction of Indicators

The 39 basic indicators may be viewed as 39 aspects of the level of development performance at district level. A district identified as worst by one indicator may not necessarily be identified as worst by another indicator. In theory, these 39 indicators may generate 39 different sets of worst districts. In order to achieve one overall composite index, the 39 indicators need to be reduced to one index by appropriately aggregating them. This reduction is carried out in three stages (see Table 1). In the first stage, 39 indicators were reduced to 23 as follows.

- The three indicators (child illiteracy rate, child labour rate, and child marriage rate) were aggregated to form the *child deprivation index (CDI)*.
- The two indicators (gender imbalance ratio among the adult literate population and gender imbalance ratio among the non-agricultural adult labour force) were aggregated to arrive at a *gender discrimination index (GDI)*.
- The three indicators (infant mortality rate, contraceptive prevalence rate, and percentage of population who had access to safe drinking water) were aggregated to form the *health development index (HDI)*.
- The five indicators (cropping intensity, farm size, livestock per farm household, year-round irrigated land area as a per cent of the net cultivated area and percentage of farm households who had reported having institutional credit) were aggregated to form the *primary sector development index (PSDI)*.

Table 1 : Scheme of Reduction of 39 Indicators

Second Stage (number of indicators = 4)	First Stage (number of indicators = 23)	Number of Indicators
Poverty and Deprivation	Child Deprivation	3
	Gender Discrimination	2
	Educationally Disadvantaged Ethnic Group	1
	Population	
	Landless and Marginal Farm Households	1
	Food Production	1
Socioeconomic and Infrastructural Development	Education	1
	Health & Health Related	3
	Primary Sector (agriculture)	5
	Secondary Sector (non-agriculture)	1
	Infrastructure	8
Women's Empowerment	Participation in White Collar Work	1
	Participation in Literacy	1
	Participation in DDC, VDC, and TDC Elections	1
	Participation in Primary School	1
	Enrollment at Primary School Level	1
	Girl Drop Outs at Primary Level	1
Natural Resource Endowment and Management	Ruggedness of Terrain	1
	Forest Area	1
	Grassland	1
	Sloping Terraces	1
	Cultivated Area	1
	Availability of Supporting Land for Agriculture	1
	Rural Density	1

- The eight indicators (road density; access to banks, cooperatives, health institutions, and post office; percentages of households who are members of forestry user groups; and per capita regular and development budget allocations) were aggregated to form the *infrastructural development index (IDI)*.

The five indices, namely, CDI, GDI, HDI, PSDI, and IDI, were constructed on the understanding that they comprehensively reflect the prevailing socioeconomic conditions in the districts.

In the second stage, the 23 indicators were further reduced to four indices. In the last stage, the four indices of the second stage were further aggregated to form an overall composite index.

Aggregation of Basic Indicators

Methods: There are various methods of aggregation. The merits and demerits of these methods are discussed by many scholars (see, for example, Prabhu and Sarker 1992). No single method is superior to another. In this study, it was decided to use the method based on zero-to-one scores.

For the purpose of aggregation, the indicators in Chart 1 were classified into two groups: Group A and Group B. Group A consists of indicator values that increase with a decrease (from better to worse) in the level of performance among the districts. The child illiteracy rate, for example, is a member of this group. Group B consists of indicators with values that increase with the increase (from worse to better) in the level of performance among the districts. Overall literacy rate, for example, is a member of this group. In order to aggregate the indicators of these two groups, it is essential to transform each indicator's values into scores/ranks in such a way that each indicator has the following common property: *the increase in scores of an indicator corresponds to the increase in performance among the districts*. In this study, the zero-to-one scoring transformation is used.

Zero-to-One Scoring Transformation: In this case, the original 75 values of each indicator are transformed into 75 scores by some rule which depends on whether the indicator belongs to Group A or to Group B.

Let x_{ij} be the value of the j^{th} indicator in the i^{th} district.

Let $\max_i = \max \{x_{ij}\}$ and $\min_i = \min \{x_{ij}\}$;

correspondingly denote the maximum and minimum values over the 75 districts of the j^{th} indicator.

Each indicator's values for Group A are transformed by the following rule:

$$d_{ij} = \frac{(\max_i - x_{ij})}{(\max_i - \min_i)}$$

where,

d_{ij} is the score corresponding to x_{ij} .

This rule maps the smallest value of the indicator to one and largest value to 0, and other values between 0 and 1, preserving the ordering in reverse order (increase in value implies decrease in score). Each indicator's values for Group B are transformed by the following rule:

$$d_{ij} = \frac{(x_{ij} - \min x_j)}{(\max x_j - \min x_j)}$$

where,

d_{ij} is the score corresponding to x_{ij} .

This rule maps the smallest value of the indicator to 0 and the largest value to 1 and other values between 0 and 1, preserving the ordering in the same order (increase in value implies increase in score).

Note that all the scores are free from the unit of measurement and they vary from 0 to 1. The method of aggregation based on these scores is called the zero-to-one scoring method.

Weighted Indicators: In this study, the following ten indices or weighted indicators were constructed by aggregating or, equivalently, summing the weighted scores of appropriate basic indicators.

Child Deprivation Index (CDI)

Gender Discrimination Index (GDI)

Health Development Index (HDI)

Primary Sector Development Index (PSDI)

Infrastructural Development Index (IDI)

Poverty and Deprivation Index (POVDEPI)

Socioeconomic and Infrastructural Development Index (SEIDI)

Women's Empowerment Index (WEI)

Natural Resource and Management Index (NRI)

Overall Composite Index (OCI)

The five indices, namely, CDI, GDI, HDI, PSDI, and IDI were constructed by aggregating scores of appropriate basic indicators in the following manner:

$$CDI = (CILR + CLABR + CMARR)/3,$$

$$GDI = (GIRL + GIRE)/2,$$

$$HDI = (IMP + CPR + WATER)/3,$$

$$PSDI = (ACREDIT + FASRMSIZE + LIVE + CI + IAPAA)/5, \text{ and}$$

$$IDI = (ROAD + BANK + COOP + PHI + PCREXP + PCDEXP + PPO + FORESTHH)/8.$$

The four indices, namely, POVDEPI, SEIDI, WEI, and NRI, were constructed by aggregating scores of basic indicators and the scores of CDI, GDI, HDI, PSDI, and IDI as follow:

$$POVDEPI = (CDI + GDI + PEDEGP + PLM + PCFA)/5,$$

$$SEIDI = (LR + HDI + EMPS + PSDI + IDI)/5,$$

$$WEI = (FLR + PWNAG + F_TEACH + F_ELECT + G_ENR + G_DROP)/6, \text{ and}$$

$$NRI = (A30DEG + FORAREA + MAPSLOP + GRASS + CULTA + NAGAG + RDENSITY)/7.$$

The OCI was constructed by aggregating the scores of POVDEPI, SEIDI, WEI, and NRI as follow:

$$OCI = (POVDEPI + SEIDI + WEI + NRI)/4.$$

MAJOR FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

GIS Mapping

Weighted Indicators: The ranking of all districts has been carried out based on weighted scores (Table 2). The rank forms the basis of categorisation (Maps 2 to 6). On each map, the 75 districts are categorised into three groups: worst (all districts with ranks 1 to 25), intermediate (all districts with ranks 26 to 50), and best (all districts with ranks 51 to 75). The remaining five sets of ranks representing CDI, GDI, HDI, PSDI, and IDI have also been similarly mapped (see Maps 46 to 50).

Un-weighted Indicators : The 75 values of each of the 39 basic indicators are superimposed on to the 39 maps (Maps 7 to 45) using the facilities of GIS. In each map, districts are classified as worst, intermediate, and best by arranging the 75 districts in ascending order according to their level of performance. The bottom 25 districts have been classified as worst, top 25 districts as best, and the remaining 25 districts as intermediate.

Sensitivity Analysis

There are all together 11 possible combinations of the four dimensions of development performance (namely, poverty and deprivation; socioeconomic, institutional, and infrastructural development; women's empowerment; and natural resource endowment and management) considered in this study. The results in terms of ranks of districts in each of these possible combinations were compared and in each case 25 worst performing districts were identified. Then the districts common to all the 11 combinations or configurations were identified. Thirteen worst-performing districts were found to be common in all the configurations. These districts are Achham, Bajhang, Kalikot, Humla, Mugu, Doti, Jumla, Bajura, Rukum, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rolpa, Baitadi, Rautahat, Dadeldhura, Salyan, Mahottari, Siraha, Ramechap, Dolpa, Sindhupalchok, Sindhuli, Rasuwa, Dolakha, and Pyuthan.

Analysis of Patterns Seen in the Maps

The 25 worst districts, as identified by the overall composite index (Table 2 and Map 2), are Achham, Bajhang, Kalikot, Humla, Mugu, Doti, Jumla, Bajura, Rukum, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rolpa, Baitadi, Rautahat, Dadeldhura, Salyan, Mahottari, Siraha, Ramechap, Dolpa, Sindhupalchok, Sindhuli, Rasuwa, Dolakha, and Pyuthan.

Table 2: Ranking of Districts Based on Weighted Scores

District	Overall	Poverty & Deprivation	Inst. & Infra. Development	Women's Empowerment	Natural Resources
Achham	1	1	9	4	38
Bajhang	2	6	6	2	13
Kalikot	3	2	2	5	51
Humla	4	7	3	1	56
Mugu	5	5	1	3	58
Doti	6	9	15	6	20
Jumla	7	14	5	8	37
Bajura	8	12	12	7	44
Rukum	9	19	11	11	7
Dailekh	10	3	4	18	48
Jajarkot	11	17	7	16	31
Rolpa	12	25	10	12	10
Baitadi	13	18	16	9	22
Rautahat	14	4	20	15	66
Dadeldhura	15	27	47	10	12

Table 2: Ranking of Districts Based on Weighted Scores (cont'd)

District	Overall	Poverty & Deprivation	Inst. & Infra. Development	Women's Empowerment	Natural Resources
Salyan	16	44	14	19	14
Mahottari	17	10	46	14	62
Siraha	18	8	23	20	64
Ramechhap	19	31	21	26	9
Dolpa	20	40	8	13	71
Sindhupalchok	21	16	17	35	32
Sindhuli	22	34	19	28	11
Rasuwa	23	15	25	33	42
Dolakha	24	23	18	29	43
Pyuthan	25	36	24	32	6
Darchula	26	35	43	21	35
Dhanusha	27	11	37	27	59
Sarlahi	28	13	49	25	65
Bara	29	28	40	17	61
Saptari	30	21	50	22	60
Kapilbastu	31	26	22	24	68
Kailali	32	20	33	30	54
Kabhrepalanchok	33	42	42	40	3
Parsa	34	24	55	23	69
Makawanpur	35	29	30	46	15
Udayapur	36	41	34	36	18
Nuwakot	37	32	29	37	46
Bardiya	38	22	39	34	57
Dhading	39	30	13	59	21
Arghakhanchi	40	45	35	55	1
Okhaldhunga	41	47	48	41	16
Solukhumbu	42	43	27	51	24
Surkhet	43	49	52	39	26
Banke	44	37	53	42	55
Dangdeukhuri	45	48	38	44	36
Khotang	46	50	31	45	28
Nawalparasi	47	38	54	49	39
Bhojpur	48	56	26	43	33
Gulmi	49	51	51	54	8
Rupandehi	50	33	60	38	70

Table 2: Ranking of Districts Based on Weighted Scores

District	Overall	Poverty & Deprivation	Inst. & Infra. Development	Women's Empowerment	Natural Resources
Baglung	51	39	32	60	49
Panchthar	52	60	41	48	17
Gorkha	53	54	28	62	29
Palpa	54	61	59	68	2
Taplejung	55	62	36	57	27
Kanchanpur	56	59	58	31	67
Tanahu	57	57	57	64	4
Myagdi	58	46	61	58	53
Sankhuwasabha	59	64	44	53	40
Lamjung	60	55	45	65	34
Sunsari	61	52	62	50	72
Ilam	62	70	63	61	19
Parbat	63	53	67	66	50
Syangja	64	67	56	70	25
Morang	65	63	70	47	63
Chitwan	66	66	64	69	47
Bhaktapur	67	58	73	63	41
Terhathum	68	72	72	52	52
Mustang	69	65	65	56	74
Dhankuta	70	73	71	67	23
Kaski	71	69	69	73	45
Lalitpur	72	68	74	75	5
Jhapa	73	74	66	72	73
Manang	74	75	68	71	75
Kathmandu	75	71	75	74	30

The distribution of 25 worst districts over the 15 regions is summarised in Table 3. Note that there is no worst district in the western development region. The worst districts in the terai, hill, and mountain regions number 3, 12, and 10 respectively.

Two clusters of worst-performing districts have emerged from this ranking exercise. One group of contiguous districts occurs in the Mid-western and Far-western hills and mountains. The other group of contiguous districts occurs in the Central hill-mountains as well as the Central Terai and Eastern Terai. The composite index shows Achham, Bajhang, and Kalikot as the least-developed districts. However, if we take the Poverty and Deprivation index as the determining criterion, then the three least developed districts would be Achham, Kalikot, and Dailekh, a contiguous group of districts in the Mid and Far-western region (Map 3). If we look at the Women's Empowerment Index (Map

Table 3: Distribution of Worst Districts over 15 regions

Ecological Region	Development Regions					Total
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-western	Far-western	
<i>Terai</i>	1	2	0	0	0	3
Hills	0	2	0	6	4	12
Mountains	0	3	0	5	2	10
Total	1	7	0	11	6	

4), the three least developed districts are Humla, Bajhang, and Mugu in the Far and Mid-western mountains, and they are also fairly contiguous. Ranked by Natural Resources' Endowment Index the three least endowed are Arghakhanchi, Palpa, and Kabhre districts (Map 5), the first two belonging to the Western hills and the third one is in the hills of the Central region. Similarly, in terms of the Socioeconomic, Institutional, and Infrastructural Development Index, the three worst performers — Mugu, Kalikot, and Humla — are again in the same region (Map 6). Districts like Achham, Mugu, and Kalikot appear more than once within the four indexes and are again found within the composite index as well, where Achham and Kalikot are ranked 1 and 3 respectively. Therefore, a clear pattern of least-developed districts emerges in the Mid- and Far-western hills and mountains where 1-13 least developed districts are clustered. Although the hill and mountain districts in the Mid- and Far-western districts are relatively better off in terms of natural resources, including land holdings, they rank very low in terms of infrastructure, children and women's deprivation, and general poverty indicators. Another less evident pattern emerges through the composite index in the Central *Terai* and hills where, additionally, the poverty and deprivation index shows levels of underdevelopment across most of the central and two contiguous eastern *Terai* districts. Rautahat, Siraha, Mahottari, Dhanusa, and Sarlahi are particularly low in terms of the poverty and deprivation index (4,8, 10,11, and 13 ranked nationally). Many of these districts also show a concentration of educationally disadvantaged ethnic groups and ethnic groups with lower social standing. The Mid- and Far-western districts, however, have higher upper caste populations, although their educational attainments are not according to their caste or ethnic groups' national averages.

Historical and settlement factors also contribute to such a pattern. The Western hill region of Nepal, in general, was settled by upper caste Hindus from the contiguous North Western hill region of India, whereas the *Terai* districts were sparsely populated by indigenous groups and tribes often pushed out by new settlers from dominant castes and groups spreading from Northern India.

Interrelationships

In terms of the correlation of various indicators, some useful interpretations can be made. For instance, the issues of child deprivation, gender discrimination, and women's empowerment are more serious in those districts where the overall literacy rate is lower than in those

districts where the overall literacy rate is higher. These results are confirmed by the correlation coefficients of the overall literacy rate (OLR) with the child illiteracy rate, child labour rate, child marriage rate, gender imbalance ratio among the literate adult population, gender imbalance ratio among the non-agricultural adult labour force, percentage share of females in the literate population, percentage share of females in non-agricultural occupations, percentage share of females in primary level teaching, and percentage share of girls enrolled at primary level (Table 4). Moreover, higher literacy seems to be associated with lower infant mortality and higher contraceptive prevalence.

Table 4: Correlation Coefficients of Social Indicators with the Overall Literacy Rate

Social Indicators	Correlation with OLR
Child labour rate	-0.90
Child illiteracy rate	-0.96
Child marriage rate	-0.37
Gender imbalance ratio among the literate adult population	0.86
Gender imbalance ratio among the non-agricultural adult labour force	0.56
Percentage share of females in literacy programmes	0.87
Percentage share of females in non-agricultural occupations	0.67
Percentage share of females in primary level teaching	0.67
Percentage share of girls' enrollment at primary level	0.85
Infant mortality rate	-0.53
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.73

The role of roads in the development of infrastructure in general is very important. The number of banks and the number of cooperatives and per capita public expenditure are higher in those districts where road densities are also higher. These results are confirmed by the correlation coefficients in Table 5.

Table 5: Correlation Coefficients of Infrastructural Indicators with Road Density

Infrastructural Indicators	Correlations with Road Density
Number of banks	0.72
Number of cooperatives	0.60
Per capita public expenditure	0.65

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- Chhetry, D., 1996. *Educationally Disadvantaged Ethnic Groups of Nepal*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Agricultural Projects Services Centre

Total	Percentage of population below poverty line					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
EDUCATION						
1) The three least developed districts in Central and Western Nepal are the most backward and they are also the least educated. Based on Human Development Index, the three least developed are Arghakhanchi, Jajarkot and Khotang districts.	100	99	98	97	96	95
2) The first two belonging to the Western Hill and the third one in the Central Hill. The three least developed districts and Infrastructure Delays. In other words, the three most backward have almost no infrastructure facilities except roads. Arghakhanchi, Jajarkot and Khotang appear more rural than urban, whereas the three most developed districts are more urban than rural. This is because the districts with the lowest literacy rates as well as the highest number of non-literate households tend to have very sparse settlements and developed mainly in the Mid- and Far-western hills. When it comes to the level of education, the districts in the hill areas are relatively better off in terms of infrastructure, education and health. A clear distinction between the level of urbanization and literacy was observed through the survey. In other words, the Central Hill districts, which are the most rural of the Central and two central Far-western Districts, however, have the highest levels of education and health care services, particularly in terms of the poverty and unemployment rates. This is due to the fact that the people living in the hill areas are mostly concentrated in the rural areas, leaving no middle-class population and thus, there is less economic activity. This is also reflected in the rural areas where stamp duty, fungible use, inheritance, selling plots, etc., are the main sources of income. In addition, the historical and cultural factor also contributes to the low literacy rates in the hill areas. The lack of access to basic education and training, lack of parents' support and the new government's policies also contribute to the low literacy rates in the hill areas.	100	99	98	97	96	
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS						
1) There is a positive correlation of 0.7915 between the number of educational institutions and the percentage of population below poverty line. The higher the number of educational institutions, the higher the percentage of population below poverty line. This indicates that the more the number of educational institutions, the higher the percentage of population below poverty line.	100	99	98	97	96	95
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL						
1) There is a negative correlation of -0.7915 between the percentage of population below poverty line and the educational level. The higher the educational level, the lower the percentage of population below poverty line. This indicates that the higher the educational level, the lower the percentage of population below poverty line.	100	99	98	97	96	95
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE						
1) There is a positive correlation of 0.7915 between the percentage of population below poverty line and the educational expenditure. The higher the educational expenditure, the higher the percentage of population below poverty line. This indicates that the higher the educational expenditure, the higher the percentage of population below poverty line.	100	99	98	97	96	95

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Map 1: Administrative Boundaries

The Mountain Region

The Hill Region

The Terai Region

Maps

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Map1: Administrative Boundaries



Table to Map 2: Ranked According to the Overall Composite Index of Development

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Achham	1	Darchula	26	Baglung	51
Bajhang	2	Dhanusha	27	Panchthar	52
Kalikot	3	Sarlahi	28	Gorkha	53
Humla	4	Bara	29	Palpa	54
Mugu	5	Saptari	30	Taplejung	55
Doti	6	Kapilbastu	31	Kanchanpur	56
Jumla	7	Kailali	32	Tanahu	57
Bajura	8	Kabhrepalanchok	33	Myagdi	58
Rukum	9	Parsa	34	Sankhuwasabha	59
Dailekh	10	Makawanpur	35	Lamjung	60
Jajarkot	11	Udayapur	36	Sunsari	61
Rolpa	12	Nuwakot	37	Ilam	62
Baitadi	13	Bardiya	38	Parbat	63
Rautahat	14	Dhading	39	Syangja	64
Dadeldhura	15	Arghakhanchi	40	Morang	65
Salyan	16	Okhaldhunga	41	Chitwan	66
Mahottari	17	Solukhumbu	42	Bhaktapur	67
Siraha	18	Surkhet	43	Terhathum	68
Ramechhap	19	Banke	44	Mustang	69
Dolpa	20	Dangdeukhuri	45	Dhankuta	70
Sindhupalchok	21	Khotang	46	Kaski	71
Sindhuli	22	Nawalparasi	47	Lalitpur	72
Rasuwa	23	Bhojpur	48	Jhapa	73
Dolakha	24	Gulmi	49	Manang	74
Pyuthan	25	Rupandehi	50	Kathmandu	75

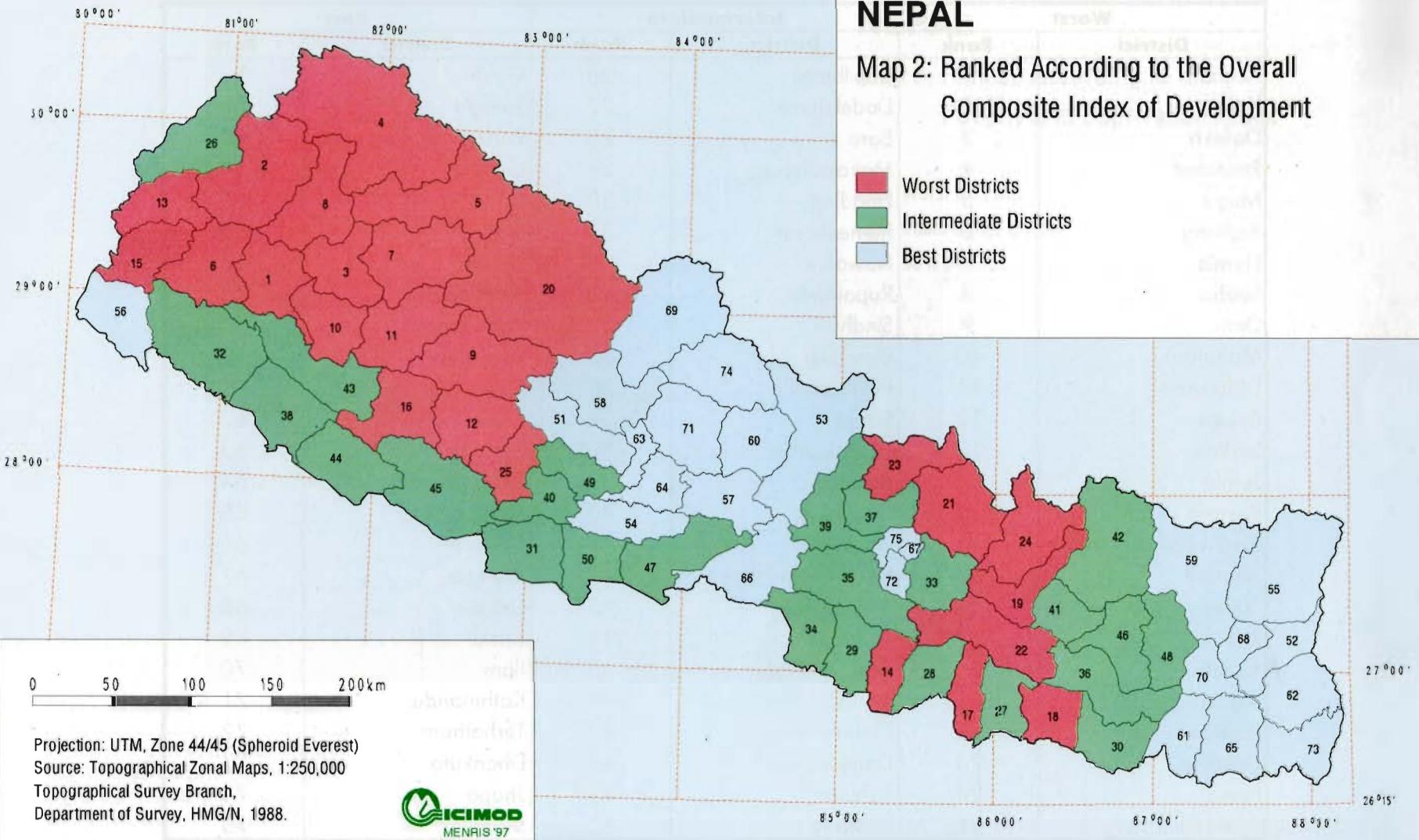


Table to Map 3: Ranked According to the Poverty and Deprivation Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Achham	1	Kapilbastu	26	Gulmi	51
Kalikot	2	Dadeldhura	27	Sunsari	52
Dailekh	3	Bara	28	Parbat	53
Rautahat	4	Makawanpur	29	Gorkha	54
Mugu	5	Dhading	30	Lamjung	55
Bajhang	6	Ramechhap	31	Bhojpur	56
Humla	7	Nuwakot	32	Tanahu	57
Siraha	8	Rupandehi	33	Bhaktapur	58
Doti	9	Sindhuli	34	Kanchanpur	59
Mahottari	10	Darchula	35	Panchthar	60
Dhanusha	11	Pyuthan	36	Palpa	61
Bajura	12	Banke	37	Taplejung	62
Sarlahi	13	Nawalparasi	38	Morang	63
Jumla	14	Baglung	39	Sankhuwasabha	64
Rasuwa	15	Dolpa	40	Mustang	65
Sindhupalchok	16	Udayapur	41	Chitwan	66
Jajarkot	17	Kabhrepalanchok	42	Syangja	67
Baitadi	18	Solukhumbu	43	Lalitpur	68
Rukum	19	Salyan	44	Kaski	69
Kailali	20	Arghakhanchi	45	Ilam	70
Saptari	21	Myagdi	46	Kathmandu	71
Bardiya	22	Okhaldhunga	47	Terhathum	72
Dolakha	23	Dangdeukhuri	48	Dhankuta	73
Parsa	24	Surkhet	49	Jhapa	74
Rolpa	25	Khotang	50	Manang	75

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Map 3: Ranked According to the
Poverty and Deprivation Index

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Table to Map 4: Ranked According to the Women's Empowerment Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Humla	1	Ramechhap	26	Solukhumbu	51
Bajhang	2	Dhanusha	27	Terhathum	52
Mugu	3	Sindhuli	28	Sankhuwasabha	53
Achham	4	Dolakha	29	Gulmi	54
Kalikot	5	Kailali	30	Arghakhanchi	55
Doti	6	Kanchanpur	31	Mustang	56
Bajura	7	Pyuthan	32	Taplejung	57
Jumla	8	Rasuwa	33	Myagdi	58
Baitadi	9	Bardiya	34	Dhading	59
Dadeldhura	10	Sindhupalchok	35	Baglung	60
Rukum	11	Udayapur	36	Ilam	61
Rolpa	12	Nuwakot	37	Gorkha	62
Dolpa	13	Rupandehi	38	Bhaktapur	63
Mahottari	14	Surkhet	39	Tanahu	64
Rautahat	15	Kabhrepalanchok	40	Lamjung	65
Jajarkot	16	Okhaldhunga	41	Parbat	66
Bara	17	Banke	42	Dhankuta	67
Dailekh	18	Bhojpur	43	Palpa	68
Salyan	19	Dangdeukhuri	44	Chitwan	69
Siraha	20	Khotang	45	Syangja	70
Darchula	21	Makawanpur	46	Manang	71
Saptari	22	Morang	47	Jhapa	72
Parsa	23	Panchthar	48	Kaski	73
Kapilbastu	24	Nawalparasi	49	Kathmandu	74
Sarlahi	25	Sunsari	50	Lalitpur	75

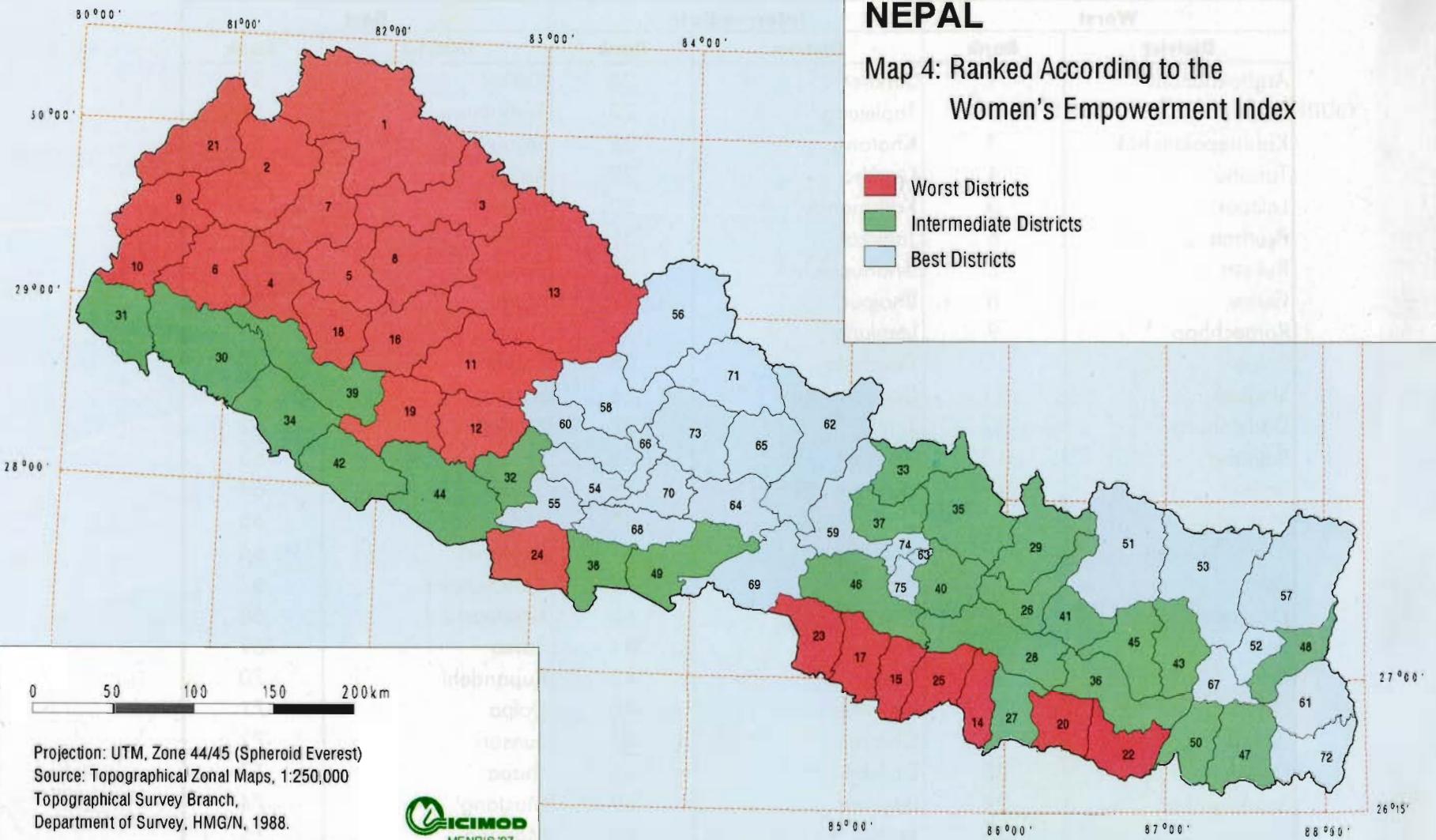


Table to Map 5: Ranked According to the Natural Resources' Endowment Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Arghakhanchi	1	Surkhet	26	Kalikot	51
Palpa	2	Taplejung	27	Terhathum	52
Kabhrepalanchok	3	Khotang	28	Myagdi	53
Tanahu	4	Gorkha	29	Kailali	54
Lalitpur	5	Kathmandu	30	Banke	55
Pyuthan	6	Jajarkot	31	Humla	56
Rukum	7	Sindhupalchok	32	Bardiya	57
Gulmi	8	Bhojpur	33	Mugu	58
Ramechhap	9	Lamjung	34	Dhanusha	59
Rolpa	10	Darchula	35	Saptari	60
Sindhuli	11	Dangdeukhuri	36	Bara	61
Dadeldhura	12	Jumla	37	Mahottari	62
Bajhang	13	Achham	38	Morang	63
Salyan	14	Nawalparasi	39	Siraha	64
Makawanpur	15	Sankhuwasabha	40	Sarlahi	65
Okhaldhunga	16	Bhaktapur	41	Rautahat	66
Panchthar	17	Rasuwa	42	Kanchanpur	67
Udayapur	18	Dolakha	43	Kapilbastu	68
Ilam	19	Bajura	44	Parva	69
Doti	20	Kaski	45	Rupandehi	70
Dhading	21	Nuwakot	46	Dolpa	71
Baitadi	22	Chitwan	47	Sunsari	72
Dhankuta	23	Dailekh	48	Jhapa	73
Solukhumbu	24	Baglung	49	Mustang	74
Syangja	25	Parbat	50	Manang	75

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Map 5: Ranked According to the
Natural Resources Endowment Index

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts

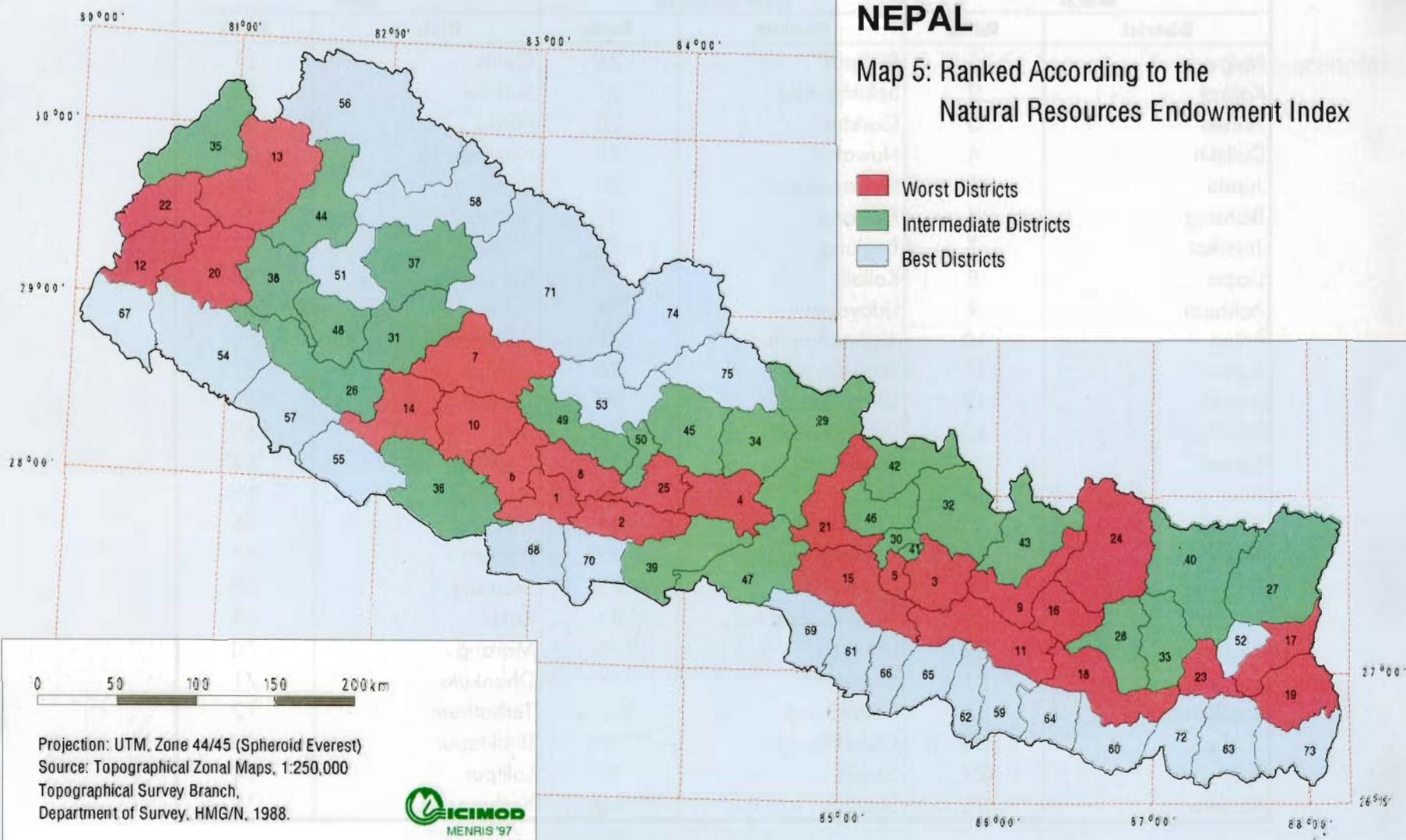


Table to Map 6: Ranked According to the Socioeconomic, Infrastructural Development Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Mugu	1	Bhojpur	26	Gulmi	51
Kalikot	2	Solukhumbu	27	Surkhet	52
Humla	3	Gorkha	28	Banke	53
Dailekh	4	Nuwakot	29	Nawalparasi	54
Jumla	5	Makawanpur	30	Parsa	55
Bajhang	6	Khotang	31	Syangja	56
Jajarkot	7	Baglung	32	Tanahu	57
Dolpa	8	Kailali	33	Kanchanpur	58
Achham	9	Udayapur	34	Palpa	59
Rolpa	10	Arghakhanchi	35	Rupandehi	60
Rukum	11	Taplejung	36	Myagdi	61
Bajura	12	Dhanusha	37	Sunsari	62
Dhading	13	Dangdeukhuri	38	Ilam	63
Salyan	14	Bardiya	39	Chitwan	64
Doti	15	Bara	40	Mustang	65
Baitadi	16	Panchthar	41	Jhapa	66
Sindhupalchok	17	Kabhrepalanchok	42	Parbat	67
Dolakha	18	Darchula	43	Manang	68
Sindhuli	19	Sankhuwasabha	44	Kaski	69
Rautahat	20	Lamjung	45	Morang	70
Ramechhap	21	Mahottari	46	Dhankuta	71
Kapilbastu	22	Dadeldhura	47	Terhathum	72
Siraha	23	Okhaldhunga	48	Bhaktapur	73
Pyuthan	24	Sarlahi	49	Lalitpur	74
Rasuwa	25	Saptari	50	Kathmandu	75

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Map 6: Ranked According to the Socio-economic,
Infrastructural Development Index

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts

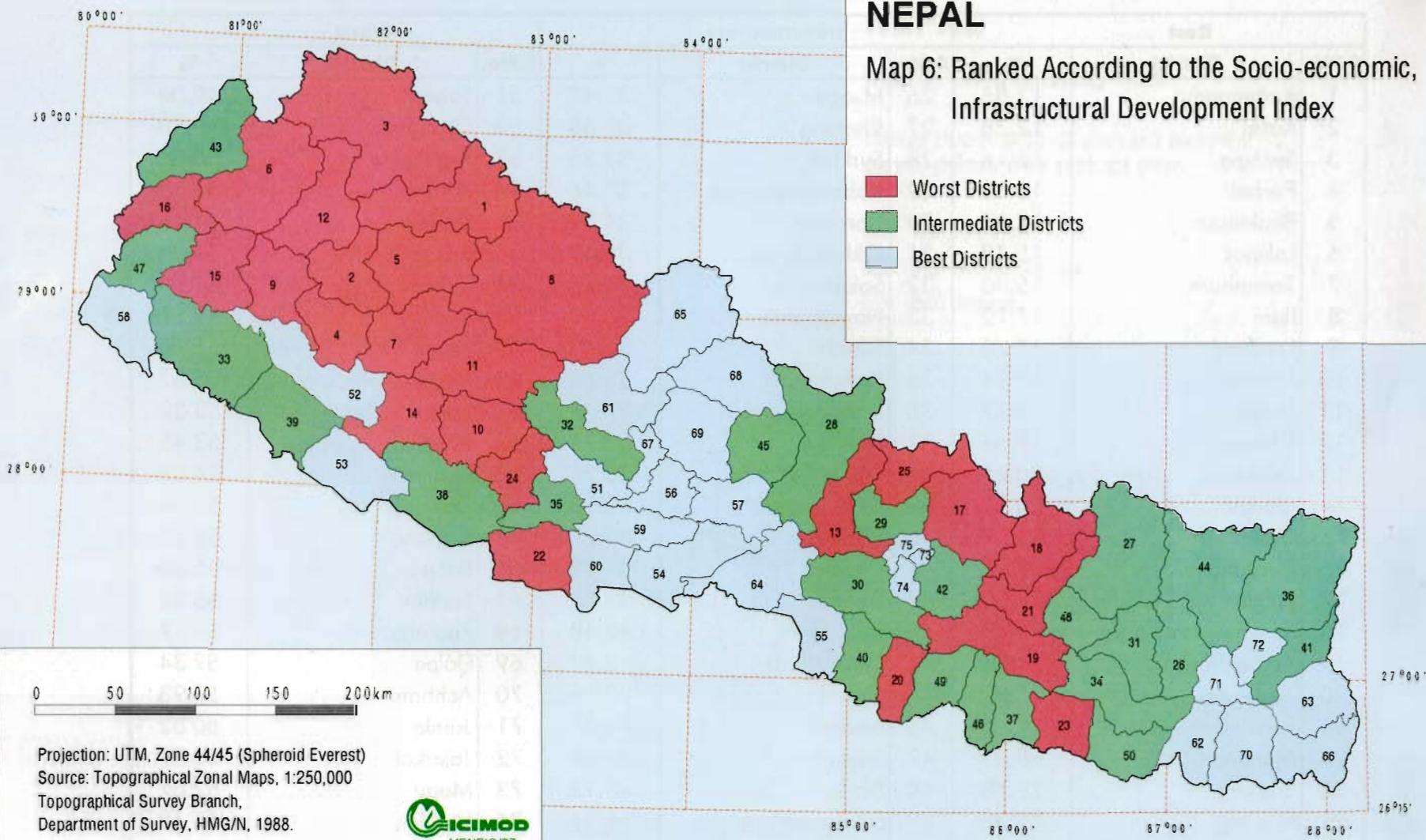


Table of Map7: Child Illiteracy Rate

Illiterate children of 10 -14 years as a per cent of the total children in the same age group

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Kathmandu	11.86	26	Myagdi	31.47	51	Salyan	49.08
2	Kaski	12.38	27	Khotang	31.88	52	Dhanusha	49.53
3	Syangja	13.16	28	Surkhet	33.25	53	Kapilbastu	50.86
4	Parbat	13.63	29	Kabhrepalanchok	33.46	54	Bardiya	51.11
5	Bhaktapur	13.80	30	Darchula	34.32	55	Dailekh	51.15
6	Lalitpur	15.78	31	Okhaldhunga	34.69	56	Kailali	51.25
7	Terhathum	15.90	32	Solukhumbu	36.23	57	Rukum	51.53
8	Ilam	17.12	33	Nawalparasi	36.33	58	Siraha	51.66
9	Lamjung	17.20	34	Sunsari	36.43	59	Parsa	51.78
10	Tanahu	17.94	35	Kanchanpur	36.88	60	Rolpa	51.87
11	Jhapa	18.77	36	Dangdeukhuri	37.58	61	Bara	53.32
12	Chitwan	19.54	37	Dolakha	38.11	62	Rasuwa	53.45
13	Dhankuta	20.25	38	Rupandehi	38.26	63	Mahottari	54.06
14	Gorkha	20.51	39	Makawanpur	39.13	64	Doti	55.04
15	Gulmi	21.51	40	Udayapur	39.27	65	Bajhang	55.25
16	Mustang	21.87	41	Dhading	39.98	66	Bajura	55.30
17	Palpa	22.50	42	Baitadi	42.05	67	Sarlahi	55.34
18	Sankhuwasabha	24.46	43	Pyuthan	42.48	68	Rautahat	59.17
19	Arghakhanchi	24.70	44	Dadeldhura	42.77	69	Dolpa	59.34
20	Taplejung	27.60	45	Nuwakot	43.15	70	Achham	59.93
21	Panchthar	27.65	46	Sindhuli	44.07	71	Jumla	60.52
22	Manang	28.31	47	Saptari	44.09	72	Jajarkot	61.07
23	Baglung	28.78	48	Banke	45.13	73	Mugu	62.07
24	Morang	29.39	49	Sindhupalchok	45.76	74	Humla	65.48
25	Bhojpur	30.02	50	Ramechhap	45.89	75	Kalikot	65.50

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Map 7: Child Illiteracy Rate

Illiterate children of 10 -14 years as a per cent of the total children in the same age group

Worst Districts

Intermediate Districts

Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: Population Census 1991



Table of Map 8: Child Labour Rate

Working children of 10 - 14 years as a per cent of the total children in the same age group

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Manang	10.59	26	Surkhet	29.31	51	Sindhupalchok	40.62
2	Kaski	12.95	27	Bhojpur	29.67	52	Saptari	42.21
3	Parbat	15.82	28	Darchula	31.36	53	Salyan	42.50
4	Syangja	16.04	29	Solukhumbu	31.81	54	Rasuwa	43.55
5	Ilam	16.19	30	Sunsari	32.80	55	Kapilbastu	43.77
6	Kathmandu	16.26	31	Okhaldhunga	33.06	56	Doti	44.68
7	Terhathum	17.12	32	Kabhrepalanchok	33.32	57	Dhanusha	45.77
8	Bhaktapur	17.76	33	Dolpa	33.47	58	Dailekh	45.82
9	Lamjung	18.48	34	Nawalparasi	33.74	59	Bardiya	45.94
10	Gulmi	18.62	35	Udayapur	34.25	60	Siraha	46.26
11	Jhapa	18.85	36	Khotang	34.80	61	Humla	47.26
12	Lalitpur	18.86	37	Rupandehi	35.03	62	Kailali	47.86
13	Gorkha	19.03	38	Pyuthan	35.28	63	Rukum	48.48
14	Chitwan	19.09	39	Dolakha	35.64	64	Bajhang	48.81
15	Tanahu	19.12	40	Dhading	36.20	65	Parsa	49.74
16	Mustang	19.39	41	Ramechhap	37.46	66	Bara	50.00
17	Arghakhanchi	21.43	42	Baitadi	37.60	67	Sarlahi	50.86
18	Taplejung	22.82	43	Dangdeukhuri	37.68	68	Jumla	51.40
19	Dhankuta	23.97	44	Kanchanpur	38.05	69	Mahottari	51.86
20	Panchthar	25.23	45	Makawanpur	38.16	70	Bajura	51.99
21	Sankhuwasabha	25.49	46	Rolpa	39.21	71	Rautahat	55.48
22	Palpa	26.05	47	Nuwakot	39.24	72	Jajarkot	55.73
23	Baglung	26.38	48	Dadeldhura	40.33	73	Kalikot	56.62
24	Morang	28.06	49	Sindhuli	40.35	74	Achham	56.88
25	Myagdi	28.19	50	Banke	40.42	75	Mugu	61.96



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Map 9: Child Marriage Rate

Married children of 10-14 years as a per cent of the total children in the same age group

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: Population Census 1991



Table of Map 10: Gender Imbalance Ratio in Literacy Status

Ratio of females to males among the literate population of 15 and above years multiplied by the sex ratio of the same age group

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio
1	Kathmandu	61.34	26	Nawalparasi	35.04	51	Kailali	24.68
2	Jhapa	53.26	27	Gulmi	34.74	52	Sindhuli	24.26
3	Lalitpur	52.96	28	Baglung	33.59	53	Siraha	23.07
4	Kaski	50.10	29	Parsa	32.96	54	Dolakha	22.85
5	Chitwan	49.45	30	Bhojpur	32.47	55	Sindhupalchok	22.54
6	Morang	45.63	31	Arghakhanchi	31.94	56	Rasuwa	21.81
7	Mustang	45.57	32	Dangdeukhuri	31.65	57	Pyuthan	21.66
8	Ilam	44.01	33	Okhaldhunga	30.47	58	Jajarkot	17.40
9	Bhaktapur	42.02	34	Dhanusha	30.14	59	Jumla	16.53
10	Lamjung	42.01	35	Bardiya	29.88	60	Ramechhap	16.46
11	Syangja	41.85	36	Mahottari	29.80	61	Rukum	15.79
12	Sunsari	41.55	37	Kapilbastu	29.52	62	Darchula	15.71
13	Palpa	41.46	38	Kabhrepalanchok	29.49	63	Salyan	15.59
14	Rupandehi	41.04	39	Panchthar	29.42	64	Dailekh	15.42
15	Parbat	40.03	40	Surkhet	29.39	65	Dolpa	14.93
16	Manang	40.00	41	Rautahat	27.58	66	Doti	14.86
17	Gorkha	39.49	42	Kanchanpur	27.58	67	Baitadi	14.33
18	Tanahu	39.47	43	Khotang	27.42	68	Rolpa	13.78
19	Banke	38.43	44	Udayapur	27.18	69	Dadeldhura	12.06
20	Sankhuwasabha	36.94	45	Sarlahi	27.12	70	Bajura	11.94
21	Taplejung	36.71	46	Solukhumbu	26.72	71	Kalikot	11.38
22	Terhathum	36.35	47	Dhading	26.57	72	Humla	10.74
23	Myagdi	35.97	48	Nuwakot	26.24	73	Mugu	10.64
24	Dhankuta	35.87	49	Saptari	26.18	74	Bajhang	10.27
25	Makawanpur	35.19	50	Bara	25.24	75	Achham	8.75

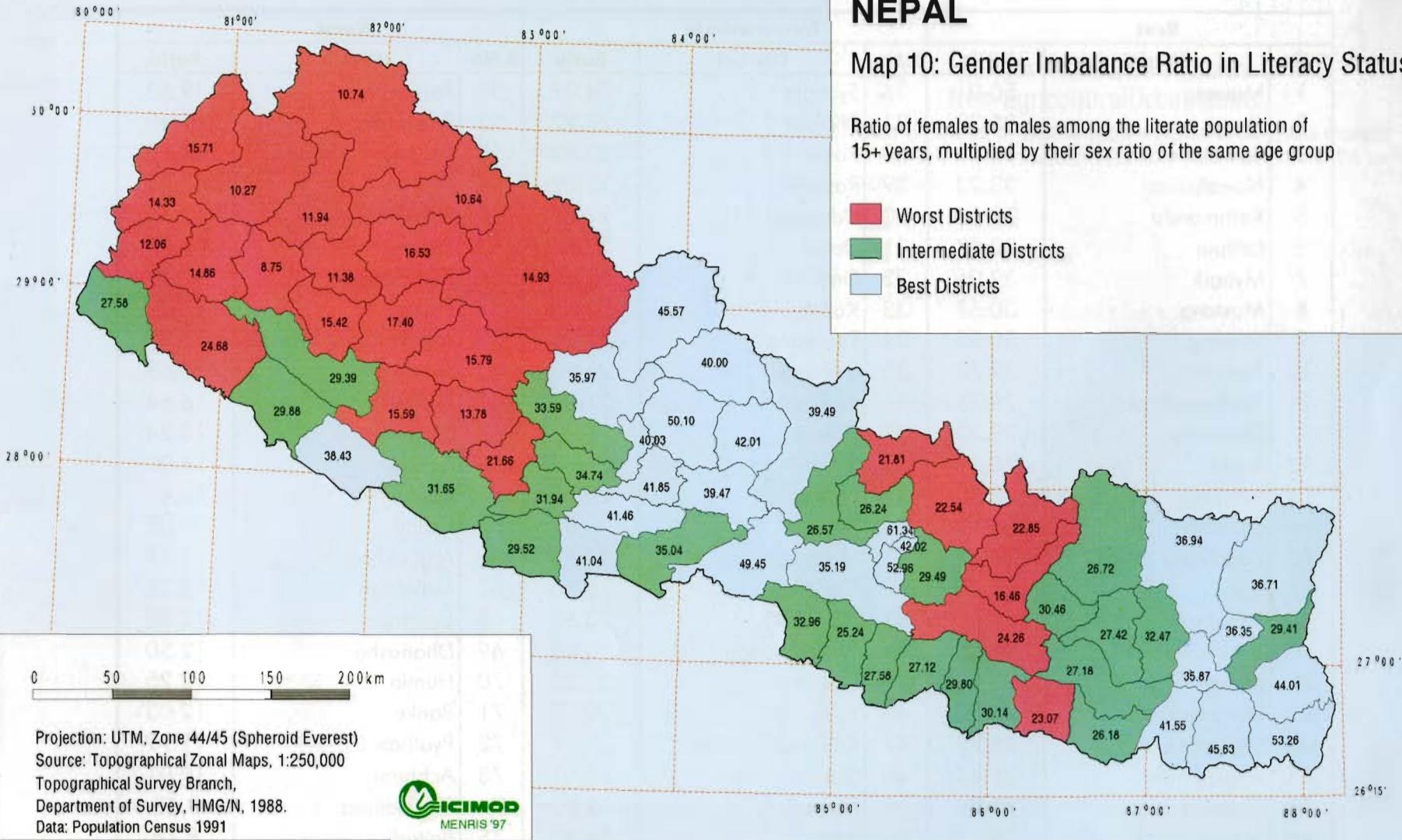


Table of Map 11: Gender Imbalance Ratio in Non-agricultural Occupations

Ratio of females to males 15 and above years engaged in non-agricultural occupations multiplied by the sex ratio in the same age group

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio
1	Manang	50.01	26	Syangja	24.29	51	Ramechhap	19.63
2	Jhapa	35.22	27	Bhojpur	23.92	52	Panchthar	19.40
3	Terhathum	34.29	28	Rolpa	23.62	53	Baglung	18.12
4	Nawalparasi	33.22	29	Rasuwa	23.29	54	Doti	17.86
5	Kathmandu	33.16	30	Udayapur	22.78	55	Rukum	17.75
6	Lalitpur	32.87	31	Dolpa	22.71	56	Sarlahi	17.52
7	Myagdi	32.06	32	Sindhuli	22.69	57	Kanchanpur	17.49
8	Mustang	30.57	33	Kailali	22.66	58	Parsa	17.27
9	Morang	30.55	34	Taplejung	22.23	59	Jajarkot	17.17
10	Sunsari	29.78	35	Bajhang	21.98	60	Salyan	16.69
11	Sindhupalchok	29.75	36	Parbat	21.85	61	Dailekh	16.54
12	Dhankuta	29.23	37	Dhading	21.71	62	Jumla	16.24
13	Kaski	28.81	38	Surkhet	21.60	63	Kalikot	16.00
14	Lamjung	28.50	39	Bardiya	20.95	64	Rautahat	14.47
15	Chitwan	28.49	40	Bajura	20.89	65	Gulmi	14.02
16	Kapilbastu	28.17	41	Makawanpur	20.86	66	Arghakhanchi	13.74
17	Ilam	27.48	42	Gorkha	20.80	67	Mahottari	13.04
18	Tanahu	27.41	43	Nuwakot	20.53	68	Darchula	12.60
19	Sankhuwasabha	27.36	44	Okhaldhunga	20.48	69	Dhanusha	12.50
20	Palpa	25.99	45	Dolakha	20.20	70	Humla	12.25
21	Dangdeukhuri	25.98	46	Rupandehi	20.12	71	Banke	12.03
22	Bhaktapur	25.79	47	Kabhrepalanchok	20.09	72	Pyuthan	11.79
23	Solukhumbu	25.43	48	Siraha	20.01	73	Achham	10.01
24	Khotang	25.09	49	Mugu	19.92	74	Dadeldhura	9.30
25	Saptari	24.72	50	Bara	19.81	75	Baitadi	8.78



Table of Map 12: Percentage of Educationally Disadvantaged Population

Educationally disadvantaged ethnic population as a per cent of the total population

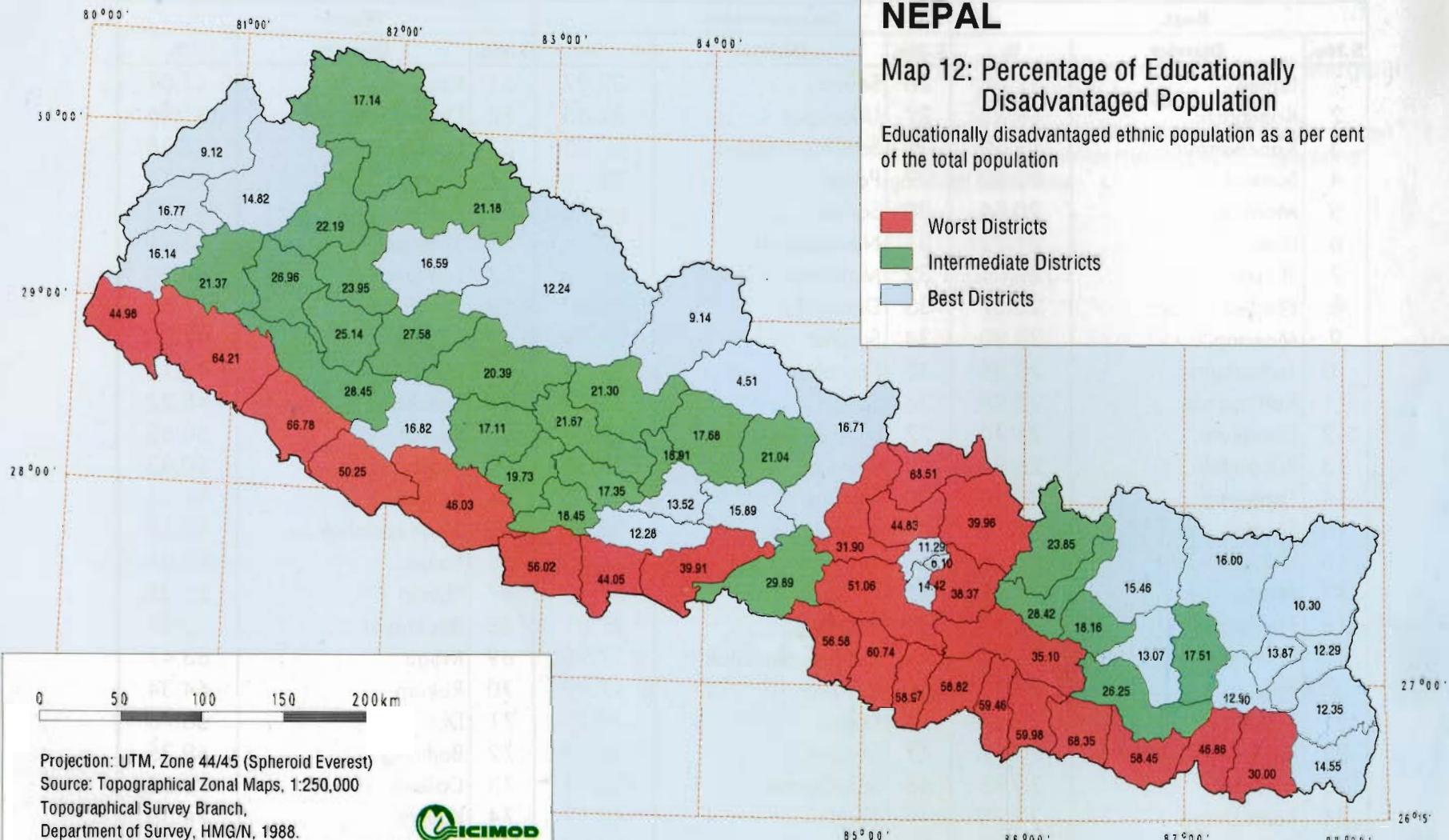
Best			Intermediate				Worst				
S.No.	District	PopIn	%	S.No.	District	PopIn	%	S.No.	District	PopIn	%
1	Manang	242	4.51	26	Rolpa	30737	17.11	51	Morang	202425	30.00
2	Bhaktapur	10558	6.10	27	Humla	5892	17.14	52	Dhading	88703	31.90
3	Darchula	9272	9.12	28	Gulmi	46216	17.35	53	Sindhuli	78589	35.10
4	Mustang	1307	9.15	29	Bhojpur	34808	17.51	54	Kabrepalanchok	124448	38.37
5	Taplejung	12368	10.30	30	Kaski	51782	17.68	55	Nawalparasi	174103	39.91
6	Kathmandu	76242	11.29	31	Okhaldhunga	25323	18.16	56	Sindhupalchok	104299	39.96
7	Dolpa	3062	12.24	32	Arghakhanchi	33378	18.45	57	Rupandehi	229988	44.05
8	Palpa	29016	12.28	33	Parbat	27143	18.91	58	Nuwakot	109948	44.83
9	Panchthar	21526	12.29	34	Pyuthan	34620	19.73	59	Kanchanpur	115994	44.98
10	Ilam	28301	12.35	35	Rukum	31722	20.39	60	Dangdeukhuri	163147	46.03
11	Dhankuta	18878	12.90	36	Lamjung	32342	21.04	61	Sunsari	217164	46.86
12	Khotang	28230	13.07	37	Mugu	7702	21.18	62	Banke	143527	50.25
13	Syangja	39699	13.52	38	Myagdi	21418	21.30	63	Makawanpur	160638	51.06
14	Terhathum	14269	13.87	39	Doti	35723	21.37	64	Kapilbastu	208270	56.02
15	Lalitpur	37063	14.42	40	Baglung	50381	21.67	65	Parsa	210764	56.58
16	Jhapa	86411	14.55	41	Bajura	20418	22.19	66	Saptari	272196	58.45
17	Bajhang	20607	14.82	42	Dolakha	41318	23.85	67	Sarlahi	289868	58.82
18	Solukhumbu	15026	15.46	43	Kalikot	21270	23.95	68	Rautahat	244141	58.97
19	Tanahu	42605	15.89	44	Dailekh	47119	25.14	69	Mahottari	261712	59.46
20	Sankhuwasabha	22699	16.00	45	Udayapur	58074	26.25	70	Dhanusha	326072	59.98
21	Dadeldhura	16887	16.14	46	Achham	53435	26.96	71	Bara	252493	60.74
22	Jumla	12602	16.59	47	Jajarkot	31435	27.58	72	Kailali	268344	64.21
23	Gorkha	42186	16.71	48	Ramechhap	53444	28.42	73	Bardiya	193868	66.78
24	Baitadi	33657	16.77	49	Surkhet	64223	28.45	74	Siraha	314903	68.35
25	Salyan	30580	16.82	50	Chitwan	105956	29.89	75	Rasuwa	25173	68.51

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Map 12: Percentage of Educationally Disadvantaged Population

Educationally disadvantaged ethnic population as a per cent of the total population

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)
Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000
Topographical Survey Branch,
Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.
Data: Population Census 1991



Table of Map 13: Percentage of Landless and Marginal Farm Households

Landless and marginal farm households (farm size < 0.5 ha) as a per cent of the total farm households multiplied by the proportion of agricultural labour force

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Banke	17.65	26	Siraha	32.07	51	Kaski	41.07
2	Kapilbastu	19.28	27	Udayapur	32.65	52	Dadeldhura	41.16
3	Kanchanpur	19.50	28	Sankhuwasabha	32.92	53	Baglung	42.38
4	Sunsari	20.60	29	Parsa	33.10	54	Gorkha	43.73
5	Morang	20.86	30	Sarlahi	33.14	55	Jumla	45.32
6	Ilam	21.72	31	Nawalparasi	33.54	56	Syangja	46.31
7	Jhapa	23.01	32	Mahottari	34.25	57	Lamjung	47.28
8	Bardiya	23.37	33	Dhanusha	34.33	58	Darchula	47.65
9	Manang	23.80	34	Surkhet	34.38	59	Jajarkot	47.80
10	Terhathum	23.86	35	Rautahat	34.63	60	Mustang	48.13
11	Kathmandu	23.98	36	Salyan	34.77	61	Dolakha	48.22
12	Dhankuta	26.70	37	Lalitpur	34.94	62	Parbat	50.80
13	Rupandehi	26.97	38	Chitwan	35.30	63	Rolpa	50.83
14	Taplejung	27.50	39	Sindhuli	35.66	64	Baitadi	51.31
15	Saptari	27.76	40	Arghakhanchi	36.79	65	Sindhupalchok	52.12
16	Dangdeukhuri	27.86	41	Nuwakot	36.80	66	Bajura	53.21
17	Bhojpur	27.91	42	Khotang	37.37	67	Humla	55.35
18	Panchthar	28.17	43	Dhading	37.81	68	Bhaktapur	56.52
19	Okhaldhunga	28.36	44	Kabhrepalanchok	37.98	69	Mugu	63.47
20	Palpa	28.75	45	Rasuwa	37.99	70	Rukum	64.34
21	Kailali	29.62	46	Dolpa	38.23	71	Doti	68.76
22	Bara	30.81	47	Myagdi	38.59	72	Bajhang	69.35
23	Pyuthan	30.93	48	Solukhumbu	38.94	73	Dailekh	73.50
24	Ramechhap	30.98	49	Tanahu	40.17	74	Kalikot	74.58
25	Gulmi	31.13	50	Makawanpur	40.92	75	Achham	84.69

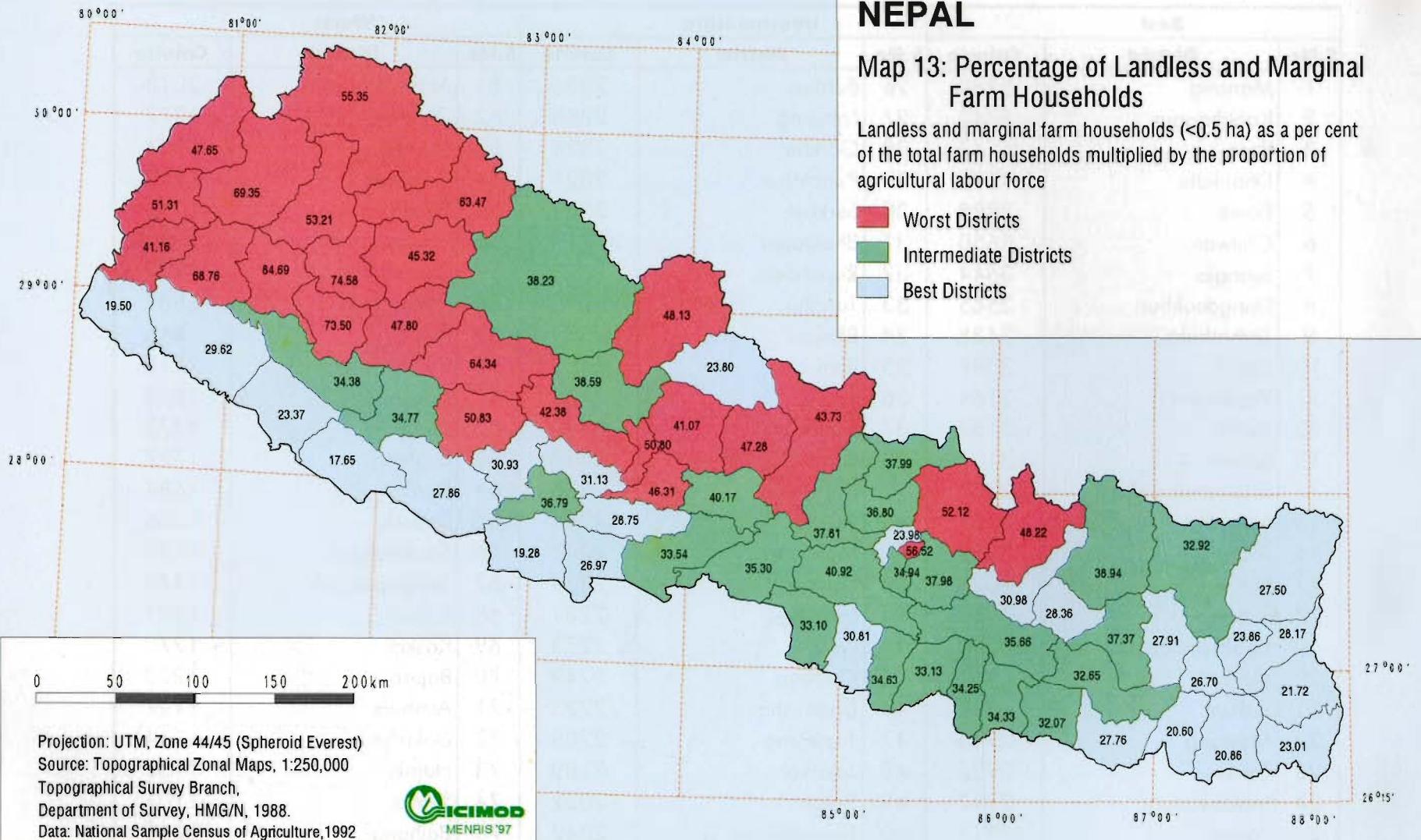


Table of Map 14: Per Capita Food Production

Caloric values of food (paddy, wheat, maize, millet, barley, and potatoes) production divided by the rural population, adjusted for adult equivalence

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Calorie	S.No.	District	Calorie	S.No.	District	Calorie
1	Manang	5269	26	Bardiya	2886	51	Arghakhanchi	2018
2	Kanchanpur	5242	27	Lamjung	2866	52	Dhading	1977
3	Bara	4747	28	Gorkha	2824	53	Myagdi	1974
4	Dhankuta	4200	29	Panchthar	2821	54	Darchula	1972
5	Parsa	3898	30	Surkhet	2789	55	Gulmi	1950
6	Chitwan	3650	31	Bhaktapur	2715	56	Pyuthan	1924
7	Syangja	3644	32	Rupandehi	2653	57	Ramechhap	1899
8	Dangdeukhuri	3565	33	Tanahu	2605	58	Kathmandu	1881
9	Terhathum	3438	34	Bhojpur	2587	59	Rolpa	1845
10	Kaski	3387	35	Ilam	2483	60	Okhaldhunga	1816
11	Kapilbastu	3164	36	Siraha	2480	61	Udayapur	1806
12	Kailali	3157	37	Sindhuli	2452	62	Mugu	1773
13	Salyan	3107	38	Saptari	2430	63	Baglung	1727
14	Sankhuwasabha	3057	39	Dadeldhura	2386	64	Doti	1684
15	Nuwakot	3056	40	Sarlahi	2346	65	Dailekh	1556
16	Jhapa	3052	41	Mahottari	2343	66	Solukhumbu	1529
17	Sunsari	3028	42	Rautahat	2334	67	Sindhupalchok	1470
18	Rasuwa	3012	43	Lalitpur	2281	68	Baitadi	1287
19	Kabhrepalanchok	3006	44	Palpa	2273	69	Kalikot	1270
20	Morang	2967	45	Khotang	2249	70	Bajura	1220
21	Rukum	2966	46	Dhanusha	2223	71	Achham	1197
22	Mustang	2935	47	Taplejung	2205	72	Dolakha	1164
23	Banke	2925	48	Jajarkot	2189	73	Humla	1132
24	Makawanpur	2917	49	Dolpa	2082	74	Jumla	1101
25	Parbat	2917	50	Nawalparasi	2042	75	Bajhang	1060

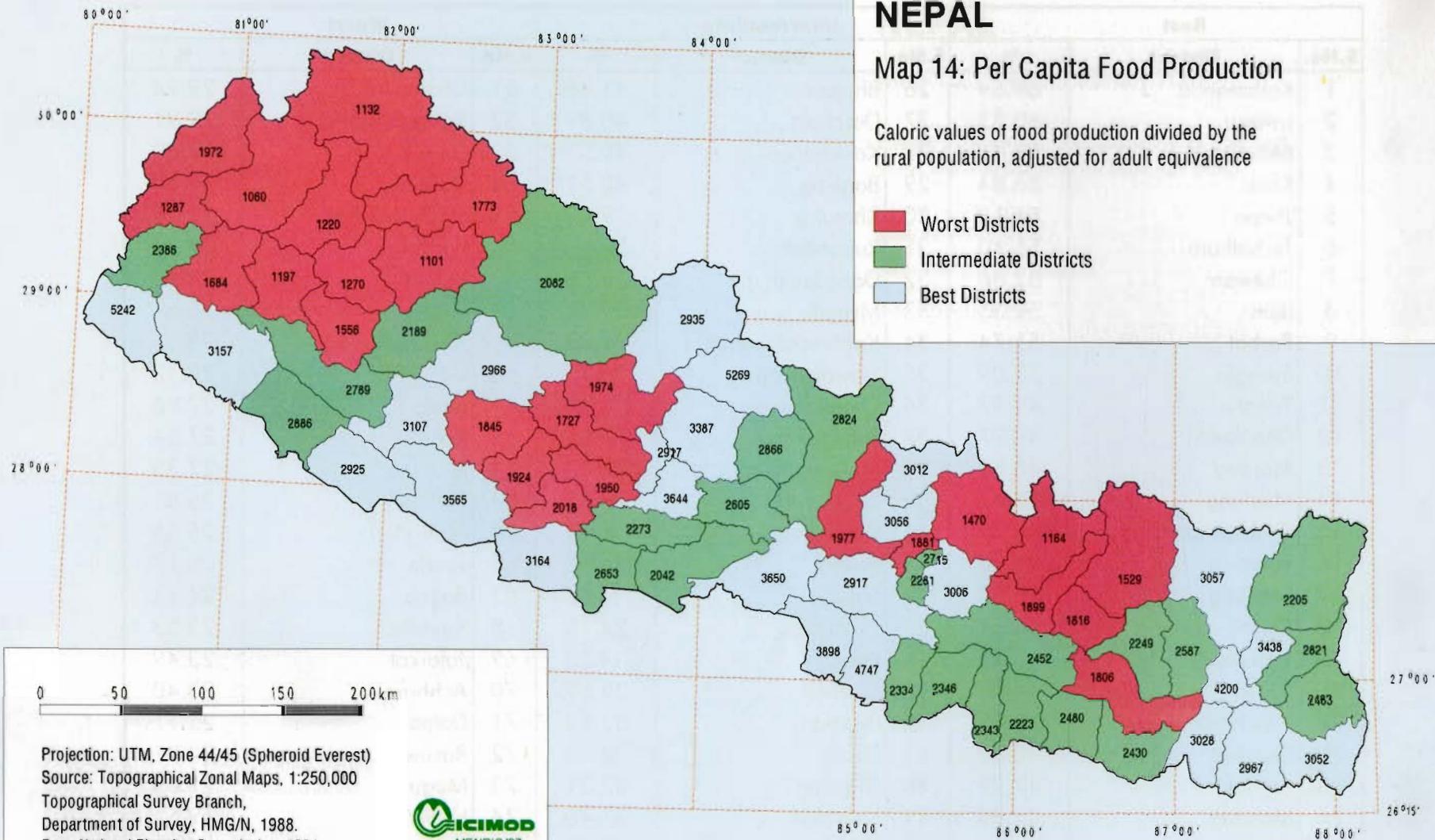


Table of Map 15: Overall Literacy Rate

Literate population 6 years and above as a per cent of the total population in the same age group

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Kathmandu	69.64	26	Bhojpur	41.48	51	Dhanusha	29.94
2	Lalitpur	62.23	27	Darchula	40.89	52	Ramechhap	29.91
3	Bhaktapur	58.46	28	Kanchanpur	40.53	53	Salyan	29.60
4	Kaski	56.84	29	Baglung	40.51	54	Dailekh	29.48
5	Jhapa	56.13	30	Khotang	39.93	55	Sindhupalchok	29.24
6	Terhathum	55.40	31	Rupandehi	39.82	56	Bardiya	29.22
7	Chitwan	52.88	32	Dangdeukhuri	39.68	57	Rukum	28.73
8	Ilam	52.35	33	Myagdi	39.48	58	Siraha	28.67
9	Parbat	51.74	34	Kabhrepalanchok	39.23	59	Kapilbastu	28.55
10	Syangja	51.09	35	Nawalparasi	38.95	60	Doti	28.33
11	Tanahu	49.97	36	Okhaldhunga	38.61	61	Bara	27.86
12	Dhankuta	48.97	37	Solukhumbu	38.55	62	Rolpa	27.54
13	Morang	48.63	38	Makawanpur	38.33	63	Bajhang	27.35
14	Mustang	48.41	39	Udayapur	38.03	64	Sarlahi	25.81
15	Sankhuwasabha	48.09	40	Dadeldhura	36.12	65	Mahottari	25.65
16	Palpa	47.98	41	Baitadi	35.30	66	Jumla	25.17
17	Lamjung	46.81	42	Saptari	34.68	67	Bajura	24.91
18	Gulmi	46.67	43	Dolakha	34.40	68	Rautahat	23.53
19	Taplejung	45.95	44	Banke	34.33	69	Jajarkot	23.49
20	Sunsari	44.49	45	Sindhuli	32.59	70	Achham	23.40
21	Panchthar	43.60	46	Pyuthan	32.53	71	Dolpa	23.17
22	Gorkha	43.32	47	Parsa	32.28	72	Rasuwa	22.91
23	Arghakhanchi	42.99	48	Dhading	32.01	73	Mugu	21.65
24	Manang	42.95	49	Nuwakot	31.40	74	Humla	19.51
25	Surkhet	42.44	50	Kailali	30.03	75	Kalikot	19.41



Table of Map 16: Infant Mortality Rate

Average number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births

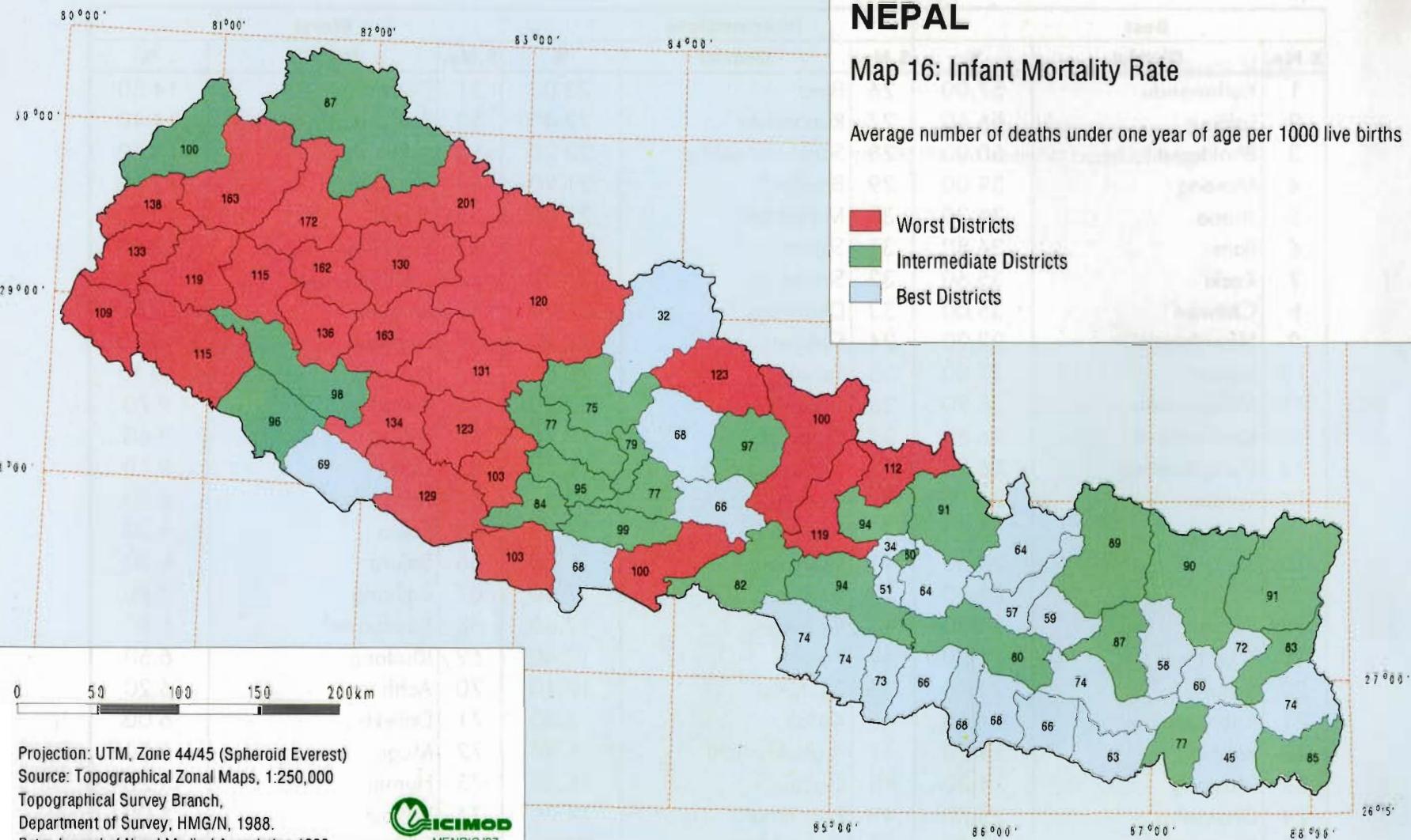
Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	IMR	S.No.	District	IMR	S.No.	District	IMR
1	Mustang	32	26	Myagdi	75	51	Gorkha	100
2	Kathmandu	34	27	Sunsari	77	52	Darchula	100
3	Morang	45	28	Syangja	77	53	Kapilbastu	103
4	Lalitpur	51	29	Baglung	77	54	Pyuthan	103
5	Ramechhap	57	30	Parbat	79	55	Kanchanpur	109
6	Bhojpur	58	31	Sindhuli	80	56	Rasuwa	112
7	Okhaldhunga	59	32	Bhaktapur	80	57	Achham	115
8	Dhankuta	60	33	Chitwan	82	58	Kailali	115
9	Saptari	63	34	Panchthar	83	59	Dhading	119
10	Dolakha	64	35	Arghakhanchi	84	60	Doti	119
11	Kabhrepalanchok	64	36	Jhapa	85	61	Dolpa	120
12	Siraha	66	37	Khotang	87	62	Manang	123
13	Sarlahi	66	38	Humla	87	63	Rolpa	123
14	Tanahu	66	39	Solukhumbu	89	64	Dangdeukhuri	129
15	Dhanusha	68	40	Sankhuwasabha	90	65	Jumla	130
16	Mahottari	68	41	Taplejung	91	66	Rukum	131
17	Kaski	68	42	Sindhupalchok	91	67	Dadeldhura	133
18	Rupandehi	68	43	Nuwakot	94	68	Salyan	134
19	Banke	69	44	Makawanpur	94	69	Dailekh	136
20	Terhathum	72	45	Gulmi	95	70	Baitadi	138
21	Rautahat	73	46	Bardiya	96	71	Kalikot	162
22	Ilam	74	47	Lamjung	97	72	Jajarkot	163
23	Udayapur	74	48	Surkhet	98	73	Bajhang	163
24	Bara	74	49	Palpa	99	74	Bajura	172
25	Parsa	74	50	Nawalparasi	100	75	Mugu	201

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Map 16: Infant Mortality Rate

Average number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



0 50 100 150 200 km

Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: Journal of Nepal Medical Association, 1996



Table of Map 17: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The number of fertile couples using contraceptives per 100 married women of reproductive age

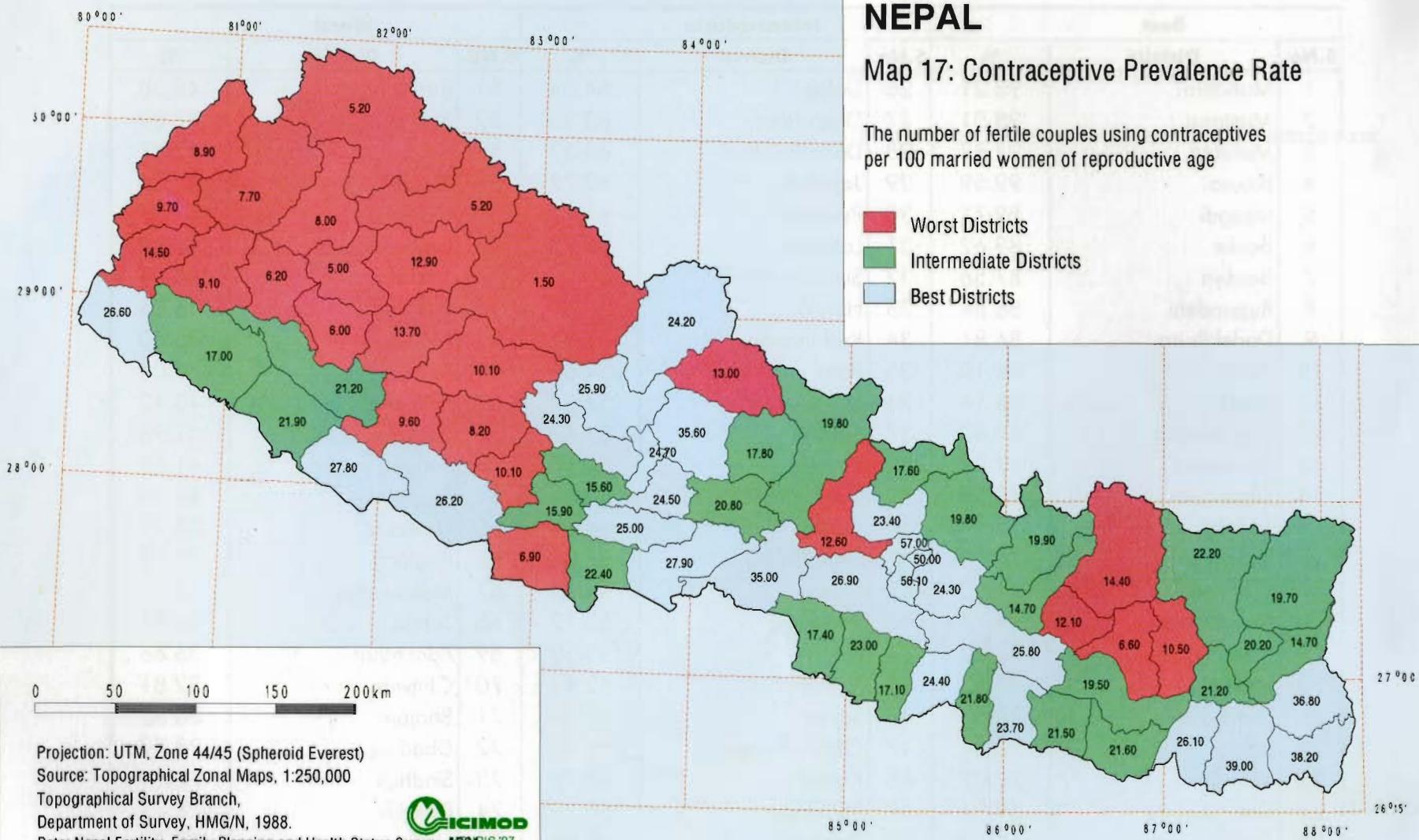
Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Kathmandu	57.00	26	Bara	23.00	51	Dadeldhura	14.50
2	Lalitpur	56.10	27	Rupandehi	22.40	52	Solukhumbu	14.40
3	Bhaktapur	50.00	28	Sankhuwasabha	22.20	53	Jajarkot	13.70
4	Morang	39.00	29	Bardiya	21.90	54	Manang	13.00
5	Jhapa	38.20	30	Mahottari	21.80	55	Jumla	12.90
6	Ilam	36.80	31	Saptari	21.60	56	Dhading	12.60
7	Kaski	35.60	32	Siraha	21.50	57	Okhaldhunga	12.10
8	Chitwan	35.00	33	Dhankuta	21.20	58	Bhojpur	10.50
9	Nawalparasi	27.90	34	Surkhet	21.20	59	Pyuthan	10.10
10	Banke	27.80	35	Tanahu	20.80	60	Rukum	10.10
11	Makawanpur	26.90	36	Terhathum	20.20	61	Baitadi	9.70
12	Kanchanpur	26.60	37	Dolakha	19.90	62	Salyan	9.60
13	Dangdeukhuri	26.20	38	Sindhupalchok	19.80	63	Doti	9.10
14	Sunsari	26.10	39	Gorkha	19.80	64	Darchula	8.90
15	Myagdi	25.90	40	Taplejung	19.70	65	Rolpa	8.20
16	Sindhuli	25.80	41	Udayapur	19.50	66	Bajura	8.00
17	Palpa	25.00	42	Lamjung	17.80	67	Bajhang	7.70
18	Parbat	24.70	43	Rasuwa	17.60	68	Kapilbastu	6.90
19	Syangja	24.50	44	Parsa	17.40	69	Khotang	6.60
20	Sarlahi	24.40	45	Rautahat	17.10	70	Achham	6.20
21	Kabhrepalanchok	24.30	46	Kailali	17.00	71	Dailekh	6.00
22	Baglung	24.30	47	Arghakhanchi	15.90	72	Mugu	5.20
23	Mustang	24.20	48	Gulmi	15.60	73	Humla	5.20
24	Dhanusha	23.70	49	Panchthar	14.70	74	Kalikot	5.00
25	Nuwakot	23.40	50	Ramechhap	14.70	75	Dolpa	1.50

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Map 17: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The number of fertile couples using contraceptives per 100 married women of reproductive age

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Status Survey, 1991/92



Table of Map 18: Drinking Water Coverage

Percentage of Population who have access to safe drinking water

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Mahottari	98.21	26	Dolpa	64.04	51	Ramechhap	48.38
2	Mustang	98.01	27	Dhanusha	63.35	52	Salyan	47.89
3	Manang	97.87	28	Dangdeukhuri	63.33	53	Kabhrepalanchok	47.47
4	Bajura	92.59	29	Jajarkot	62.72	54	Jhapa	47.36
5	Myagdi	89.71	30	Pyuthan	61.77	55	Gorkha	47.07
6	Banke	89.62	31	Lalitpur	60.93	56	Arghakhanchi	46.89
7	Bardiya	87.56	32	Sindhupalchok	60.75	57	Siraha	46.56
8	Rupandehi	86.84	33	Humla	60.00	58	Baitadi	46.06
9	Dadeldhura	86.81	34	Kathmandu	59.87	59	Morang	45.70
10	Kailali	86.10	35	Bara	59.68	60	Ilam	44.04
11	Kaski	85.14	36	Dolakha	57.87	61	Khotang	43.42
12	Kanchanpur	84.80	37	Sunsari	57.69	62	Sankhuwasabha	41.98
13	Kapilbastu	82.81	38	Palpa	57.50	63	Tanahu	41.58
14	Dhankuta	80.06	39	Solukhumbu	57.30	64	Syangja	40.40
15	Sarlahi	79.61	40	Gulmi	56.64	65	Nuwakot	38.19
16	Rasuwa	78.52	41	Terhathum	56.08	66	Baglung	37.19
17	Lamjung	76.02	42	Mugu	54.05	67	Makawanpur	37.15
18	Nawalparasi	74.74	43	Taplejung	53.72	68	Jumla	36.94
19	Rukum	73.82	44	Rolpa	53.30	69	Panchthar	36.86
20	Surkhet	73.43	45	Rautahat	52.45	70	Chitwan	32.81
21	Darchula	70.87	46	Saptari	52.31	71	Bhojpur	30.32
22	Parsa	70.24	47	Okhaldhunga	52.22	72	Dhading	28.70
23	Achham	70.02	48	Kalikot	51.76	73	Sindhuli	27.93
24	Doti	69.94	49	Bhaktapur	50.29	74	Dailekh	26.42
25	Parbat	67.13	50	Bajhang	49.59	75	Udayapur	20.77

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Map 18: Drinking Water Coverage

Percentage of population who have access to safe drinking water

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Table of Map 19: Broad Occupational Structure

Ratio of labour force (economically active population of 15+ years) engaged
in non-agricultural occupations to those engaged in agriculture

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio
1	Kathmandu	249.46	26	Surkhet	17.33	51	Pyuthan	8.41
2	Lalitpur	116.15	27	Nawalparasi	17.15	52	Sankhuwasabha	8.06
3	Manang	64.41	28	Kanchanpur	15.33	53	Sindhuli	8.02
4	Sunsari	63.95	29	Udayapur	15.16	54	Dolakha	7.99
5	Morang	59.27	30	Dhankuta	12.15	55	Dhading	7.90
6	Banke	47.29	31	Tanahu	12.06	56	Sindhupalchok	7.76
7	Jhapa	46.29	32	Solukhumbu	11.72	57	Bajhang	7.74
8	Bhaktapur	46.28	33	Ilam	11.59	58	Humla	7.72
9	Parsa	44.43	34	Darchula	11.46	59	Mugu	7.62
10	Kaski	37.41	35	Dolpa	11.17	60	Baitadi	7.52
11	Mustang	36.75	36	Palpa	11.17	61	Baglung	7.46
12	Dhanusha	32.50	37	Parbat	10.34	62	Bajura	7.42
13	Bara	32.46	38	Kabhrepalanchok	10.21	63	Arghakhanchi	7.24
14	Saptari	31.18	39	Syangja	10.06	64	Jumla	6.98
15	Chitwan	30.56	40	Myagdi	9.96	65	Panchthar	6.82
16	Rupandehi	28.37	41	Nuwakot	9.77	66	Ramechhap	6.80
17	Rautahat	25.22	42	Terhathum	9.75	67	Rukum	6.48
18	Sarlahi	25.19	43	Rasuwa	9.74	68	Okhaldhunga	5.81
19	Mahottari	23.85	44	Gulmi	9.63	69	Khotang	5.68
20	Dangdeukhuri	22.85	45	Gorkha	8.96	70	Dailekh	5.41
21	Kapilbastu	22.70	46	Dadeldhura	8.65	71	Bhojpur	5.38
22	Siraha	21.47	47	Doti	8.60	72	Rolpa	5.31
23	Kailali	21.13	48	Taplejung	8.59	73	Kalikot	5.24
24	Makawanpur	18.16	49	Lamjung	8.54	74	Jajarkot	4.97
25	Bardiya	18.10	50	Salyan	8.50	75	Achham	3.32



Table of Map 20: Agricultural Credit
 Percentage of farm households reported to have institutional agricultural credit

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.N	District	%	S.N	District	%	S.N	District	%
1	Ilam	24.11	26	Sankhuwasabha	12.88	51	Rukum	8.42
2	Terhathum	22.88	27	Makawanpur	12.30	52	Banke	7.84
3	Dhankuta	21.47	28	Okhaldhunga	12.24	53	Bhojpur	7.78
4	Solukhumbu	20.92	29	Kabhrepalanchok	12.02	54	Kaski	7.67
5	Udayapur	20.35	30	Palpa	11.90	55	Lalitpur	7.49
6	Rasuwa	20.08	31	Salyan	11.61	56	Surkhet	7.47
7	Pyuthan	19.82	32	Kapilbastu	11.53	57	Lamjung	7.29
8	Panchthar	19.20	33	Baglung	11.40	58	Taplejung	7.27
9	Saptari	19.01	34	Ramechhap	11.20	59	Dolakha	6.84
10	Manang	18.96	35	Jhapa	10.79	60	Rolpa	5.97
11	Nuwakot	18.52	36	Khotang	10.68	61	Arghakhanchi	5.38
12	Dhanusha	16.19	37	Kanchanpur	10.64	62	Doti	4.74
13	Parsa	16.10	38	Darchula	10.59	63	Bajura	4.49
14	Sarlahi	15.03	39	Dangdeukhuri	10.58	64	Jumla	4.36
15	Navalparasi	14.98	40	Rautahat	10.44	65	Bhaktapur	4.04
16	Bardiya	14.92	41	Gulmi	10.39	66	Baitadi	4.00
17	Bara	14.87	42	Gorkha	10.23	67	Humla	3.87
18	Chitwan	14.86	43	Rupandehi	10.10	68	Jajarkot	3.67
19	Siraha	14.67	44	Dhading	9.98	69	Mugu	3.37
20	Parbat	14.62	45	Tanahu	9.72	70	Kalikot	3.36
21	Sunsari	14.60	46	Dolpa	9.55	71	Bajhang	3.15
22	Sindhupalchok	14.58	47	Mustang	9.25	72	Dailekh	3.00
23	Morang	14.51	48	Dadeldhura	9.03	73	Syangja	2.79
24	Mahottari	13.74	49	Sindhuli	8.86	74	Achham	2.78
25	Kailali	12.99	50	Myagdi	8.83	75	Kathmandu	2.40

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Map 20: Agricultural Credit

Percentage of farm households reported to have institutional agricultural credit

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts

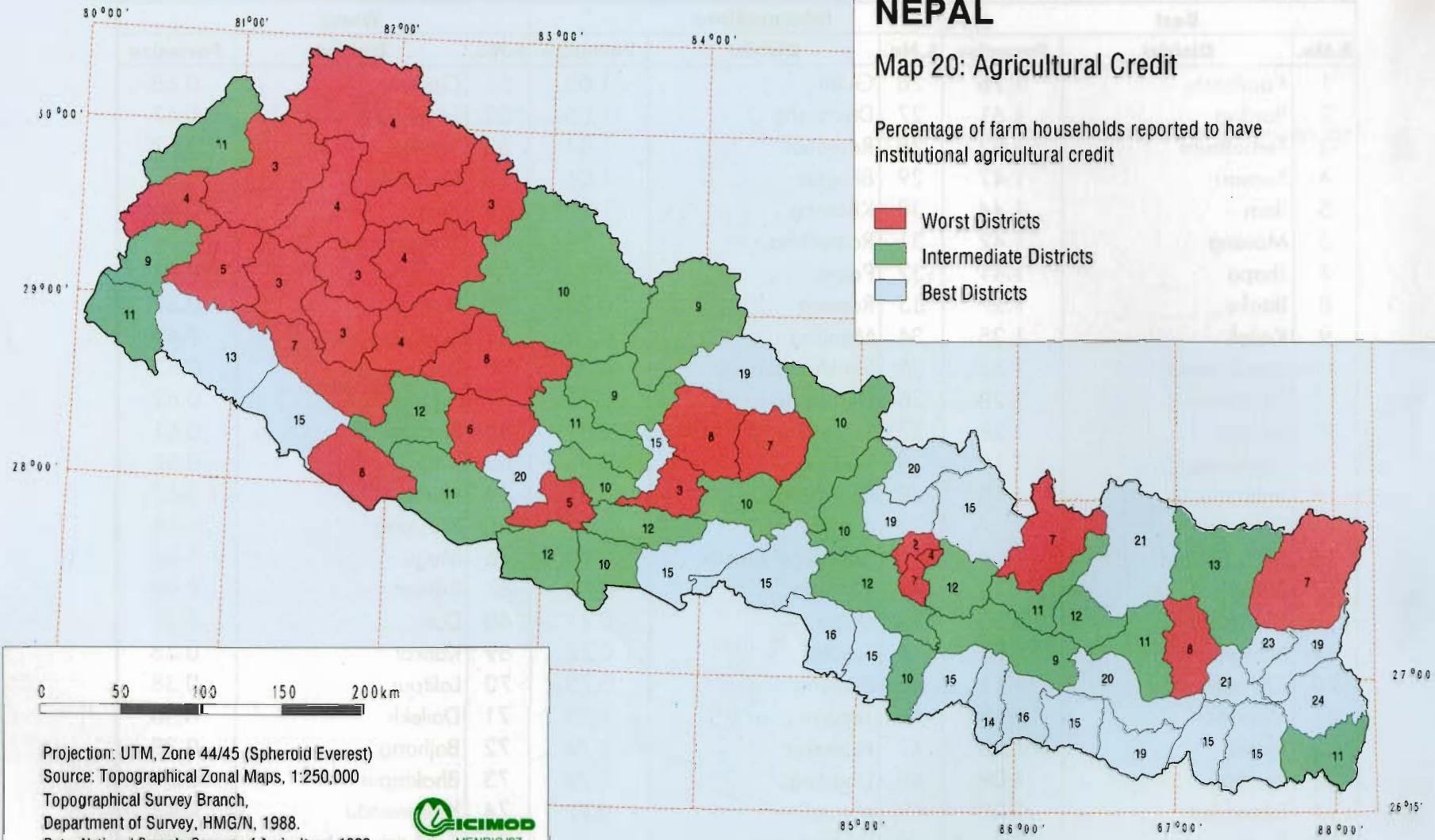


Table of Map 21: Farm Size

Operational area divided by the number of farm households

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Farmsize	S.No.	District	Farmsize	S.No.	District	Farmsize
1	Kapilbastu	1.76	26	Gulmi	1.05	51	Gorkha	0.68
2	Bardiya	1.61	27	Dhanusha	1.05	52	Lamjung	0.67
3	Terhathum	1.53	28	Rautahat	1.04	53	Jumla	0.67
4	Sunsari	1.47	29	Bhojpur	1.01	54	Darchula	0.67
5	Ilam	1.44	30	Khotang	1.00	55	Rolpa	0.66
6	Morang	1.42	31	Ramechhap	0.99	56	Makawanpur	0.65
7	Jhapa	1.41	32	Palpa	0.93	57	Dolakha	0.64
8	Banke	1.37	33	Rasuwa	0.91	58	Baitadi	0.62
9	Kailali	1.35	34	Manang	0.89	59	Sindhupalchok	0.62
10	Kanchanpur	1.33	35	Sankhuwasabha	0.88	60	Bajura	0.62
11	Panchthar	1.28	36	Udayapur	0.88	61	Jajarkot	0.62
12	Saptari	1.28	37	Arghakhanchi	0.87	62	Syangja	0.61
13	Taplejung	1.19	38	Sindhuli	0.82	63	Kaski	0.57
14	Siraha	1.18	39	Solukhumbu	0.81	64	Humla	0.52
15	Dangdeukhuri	1.17	40	Salyan	0.80	65	Mustang	0.48
16	Sarlahi	1.14	41	Kabhrepalanchok	0.80	66	Mugu	0.46
17	Bara	1.14	42	Chitwan	0.80	67	Rukum	0.45
18	Dhankuta	1.13	43	Dolpa	0.77	68	Doti	0.39
19	Nawalparasi	1.12	44	Surkhet	0.77	69	Kalikot	0.38
20	Okhaldhunga	1.11	45	Baglung	0.75	70	Lalitpur	0.38
21	Mahottari	1.10	46	Tanahu	0.75	71	Dailekh	0.38
22	Parbat	1.08	47	Nuwakot	0.74	72	Bajhang	0.38
23	Pyuthan	1.08	48	Dhading	0.73	73	Bhaktapur	0.31
24	Rupandehi	1.08	49	Myagdi	0.72	74	Kathmandu	0.28
25	Parsa	1.07	50	Dadeldhura	0.69	75	Achham	0.28



Table of Map 22: Livestock per Farm Household

Sum of weighted livestock (cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and chauri) divided by farm households

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	DISTRICT	Livestock	S.No.	DISTRICT	Livestock	S.No.	DISTRICT	Livestock
1	Dolpa	7.01	26	Sankhuwasabha	4.41	51	Ilam	3.54
2	Rolpa	6.45	27	Dhading	4.41	52	Jhapa	3.54
3	Manang	6.27	28	Udayapur	4.41	53	Sunsari	3.49
4	Darchula	5.76	29	Tanahu	4.37	54	Panchthar	3.36
5	Salyan	5.73	30	Baitadi	4.35	55	Sindhupalchok	3.35
6	Mustang	5.71	31	Sindhuli	4.32	56	Lamjung	3.30
7	Jajarkot	5.67	32	Taplejung	4.26	57	Chitwan	3.28
8	Bajura	5.41	33	Kalikot	4.23	58	Morang	3.27
9	Jumla	5.38	34	Dhankuta	4.15	59	Dolakha	3.24
10	Rukum	5.35	35	Dailekh	4.13	60	Nawalparasi	3.23
11	Bajhang	5.22	36	Kapilbastu	4.09	61	Kabhrepalanchok	3.19
12	Bardiya	5.11	37	Khotang	4.02	62	Rupandehi	3.11
13	Humla	5.08	38	Gorkha	3.98	63	Parbat	3.09
14	Dangdeukhuri	5.07	39	Solukhumbu	3.96	64	Kaski	2.95
15	Mugu	5.02	40	Banke	3.91	65	Saptari	2.91
16	Surkhet	4.97	41	Arghakhanchi	3.90	66	Sarlahi	2.54
17	Rasuwa	4.87	42	Gulmi	3.85	67	Siraha	2.48
18	Myagdi	4.86	43	Achham	3.79	68	Mahottari	2.12
19	Kailali	4.77	44	Baglung	3.78	69	Rautahat	2.09
20	Dadeldhura	4.70	45	Ramechhap	3.72	70	Dhanusha	2.07
21	Okhaldhunga	4.62	46	Bhojpur	3.68	71	Parsa	2.01
22	Palpa	4.53	47	Syangja	3.65	72	Bara	2.00
23	Pyuthan	4.50	48	Nuwakot	3.61	73	Kathmandu	1.37
24	Terhathum	4.44	49	Makawanpur	3.58	74	Lalitpur	1.37
25	Kanchanpur	4.43	50	Doti	3.56	75	Bhaktapur	1.08

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Map 22: Livestock per Farm Household

Sum of weighted livestock (cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep and 'chauri') divided by farm households

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Table of Map 23: Cropping Intensity

Area under temporary crops (food crops, cash crops, pulses, and vegetables) divided by arable area

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	DISTRICT	%	S.No.	DISTRICT	%	S.No.	DISTRICT	%
1	Chitwan	220.33	26	Kalikot	183.72	51	Dhankuta	168.07
2	Dadeldhura	210.97	27	Dangdeukhuri	183.66	52	Rasuwa	166.57
3	Sindhuli	200.01	28	Khotang	183.42	53	Nawalparasi	165.58
4	Salyan	196.82	29	Bajura	182.42	54	Sankhuwasabha	163.06
5	Arghakhanchi	195.51	30	Mahottari	182.00	55	Terhathum	162.24
6	Makawanpur	194.58	31	Rukum	180.87	56	Lamjung	162.03
7	Baitadi	193.86	32	Bardiya	180.72	57	Rupandehi	161.43
8	Rautahat	193.38	33	Lalitpur	180.30	58	Jhapa	160.94
9	Kathmandu	192.72	34	Jajarkot	179.70	59	Mustang	160.32
10	Ramechhap	190.57	35	Rolpa	179.34	60	Bhojpur	157.97
11	Kanchanpur	189.53	36	Bara	178.48	61	Kabhrepalanchok	157.45
12	Sarlahi	189.09	37	Surkhet	178.35	62	Saptari	157.16
13	Morang	187.97	38	Gorkha	176.59	63	Taplejung	155.76
14	Syangja	187.83	39	Kaski	175.96	64	Palpa	155.49
15	Myagdi	187.28	40	Parbat	175.91	65	Kapilbastu	154.13
16	Baglung	186.79	41	Parsa	174.45	66	Panchthar	148.90
17	Kailali	186.64	42	Sindhupalchok	173.75	67	Ilam	148.66
18	Doti	186.57	43	Udayapur	173.32	68	Dolakha	148.21
19	Bhaktapur	186.13	44	Achham	173.06	69	Jumla	147.67
20	Dhading	185.63	45	Darchula	172.66	70	Mugu	147.16
21	Okhaldhunga	185.63	46	Sunsari	171.93	71	Banke	146.02
22	Bajhang	185.51	47	Pyuthan	170.23	72	Solukhumbu	145.36
23	Nuwakot	184.97	48	Dailekh	169.58	73	Humla	130.18
24	Siraha	184.07	49	Tanahu	168.52	74	Dolpa	105.75
25	Gulmi	183.74	50	Dhanusha	168.32	75	Manang	95.80



Table of Map 24: Percentage of Irrigated Area
 Year round irrigated land area as a per cent of net cultivated area

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Bhaktapur	35.38	26	Syangja	13.71	51	Jajarkot	7.82
2	Kathmandu	32.34	27	Kapilbastu	13.24	52	Sankhuwasabha	7.70
3	Bara	30.35	28	Sindhupalchok	12.59	53	Salyan	7.63
4	Parsa	30.33	29	Dhankuta	12.35	54	Kaski	7.57
5	Sarlahi	28.78	30	Makawanpur	12.02	55	Gulmi	7.49
6	Chitwan	28.50	31	Sunsari	11.16	56	Terhathum	7.17
7	Mahottari	26.97	32	Arghakhanchi	11.12	57	Bhojpur	6.97
8	Dadeldhura	25.06	33	Surkhet	11.03	58	Gorkha	6.96
9	Lalitpur	24.86	34	Palpa	9.71	59	Taplejung	6.52
10	Nuwakot	23.50	35	Jhapa	9.62	60	Myagdi	6.17
11	Rautahat	20.86	36	Kabhrepalanchok	9.39	61	Baglung	6.01
12	Nowalparasi	20.46	37	Bajura	9.38	62	Khotang	5.91
13	Kanchanpur	19.98	38	Tanahu	9.36	63	Siraha	5.86
14	Rupandehi	18.94	39	Mugu	9.29	64	Humla	5.60
15	Doti	17.50	40	Kalikot	9.20	65	Banke	5.07
16	Sindhuli	17.05	41	Dhading	9.07	66	Rolpa	4.81
17	Achham	16.62	42	Pyuthan	9.02	67	Rukum	4.70
18	Dhanusha	16.14	43	Lamjung	8.73	68	Rasuwa	4.65
19	Morang	15.49	44	Panchthar	8.73	69	Ramechhap	4.50
20	Udayapur	15.25	45	Dailekh	8.72	70	Bardiya	4.29
21	Parbat	15.05	46	Ilam	8.64	71	Okhaldhunga	3.81
22	Bajhang	15.04	47	Dolakha	8.61	72	Solukhumbu	2.72
23	Baitadi	14.98	48	Dangdeukhuri	8.16	73	Dolpa	1.00
24	Darchula	14.89	49	Saptari	8.04	74	Manang	0.00
25	Kailali	14.08	50	Jumla	7.87	75	Mustang	0.00

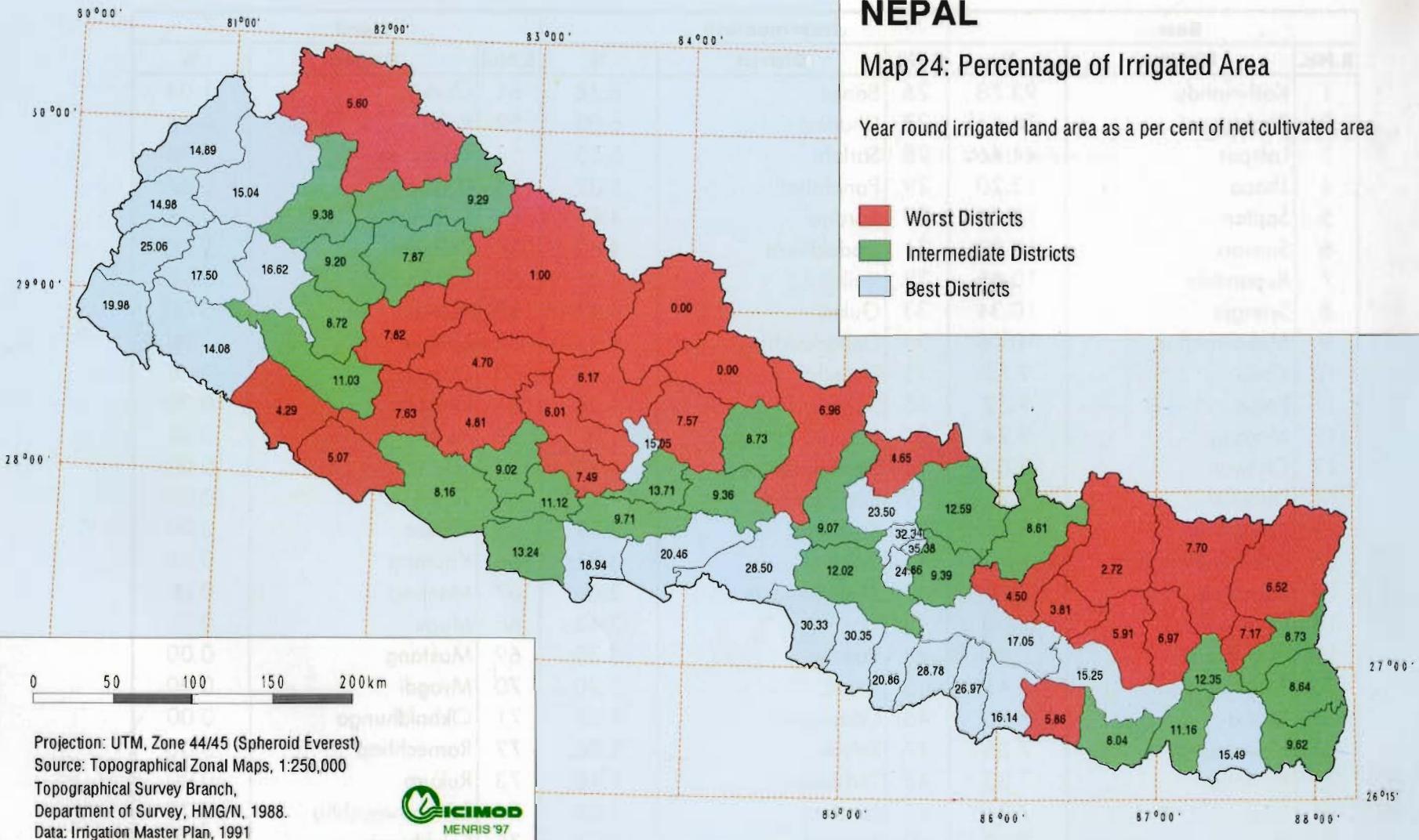


Table of Map 25: Road Density

Weighted sum of different categories of road in km as a per cent of 100 sq.km. of total surface area

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Kathmandu	93.78	26	Banke	6.78	51	Gorkha	1.04
2	Bhaktapur	78.51	27	Dhading	6.08	52	Rolpa	0.94
3	Lalitpur	44.46	28	Sarlahi	5.55	53	Taplejung	0.38
4	Jhapa	13.20	29	Panchthar	5.32	54	Baglung	0.07
5	Saptari	12.06	30	Bardiya	4.85	55	Darchula	0.06
6	Sunsari	10.90	31	Dadeldhura	4.49	56	Achham	0.00
7	Rupandehi	10.65	32	Kailali	4.49	57	Bajhang	0.00
8	Syangja	10.34	33	Gulmi	4.47	58	Bajura	0.00
9	Makawanpur	10.06	34	Dangdeukhuri	4.43	59	Bhojpur	0.00
10	Kaski	9.75	35	Dolakha	4.42	60	Dailekh	0.00
11	Palpa	9.32	36	Baitadi	4.40	61	Dolpa	0.00
12	Morang	9.24	37	Parbat	4.37	62	Humla	0.00
13	Chitwan	8.83	38	Sindhupalchok	4.31	63	Jajarkot	0.00
14	Dhanusha	8.72	39	Kanchanpur	4.23	64	Jumla	0.00
15	Kapilbastu	8.25	40	Surkhet	3.89	65	Kalikot	0.00
16	Kabhrepalanchok	7.82	41	Pyuthan	3.81	66	Khotang	0.00
17	Nuwakot	7.71	42	Arghakhanchi	3.66	67	Manang	0.00
18	Dhankuta	7.56	43	Doti	3.48	68	Mugu	0.00
19	Mahottari	7.44	44	Rasuwa	3.35	69	Mustang	0.00
20	Tanahu	7.41	45	Parsa	3.20	70	Myagdi	0.00
21	Siraha	7.36	46	Udayapur	3.05	71	Okhaldhunga	0.00
22	Nawalparasi	7.35	47	Salyan	2.06	72	Ramechhap	0.00
23	Rautahat	7.33	48	Terhathum	1.46	73	Rukum	0.00
24	Ilam	7.21	49	Lamjung	1.23	74	Sankhuwasabha	0.00
25	Bara	7.10	50	Sindhuli	1.14	75	Solukhumbu	0.00

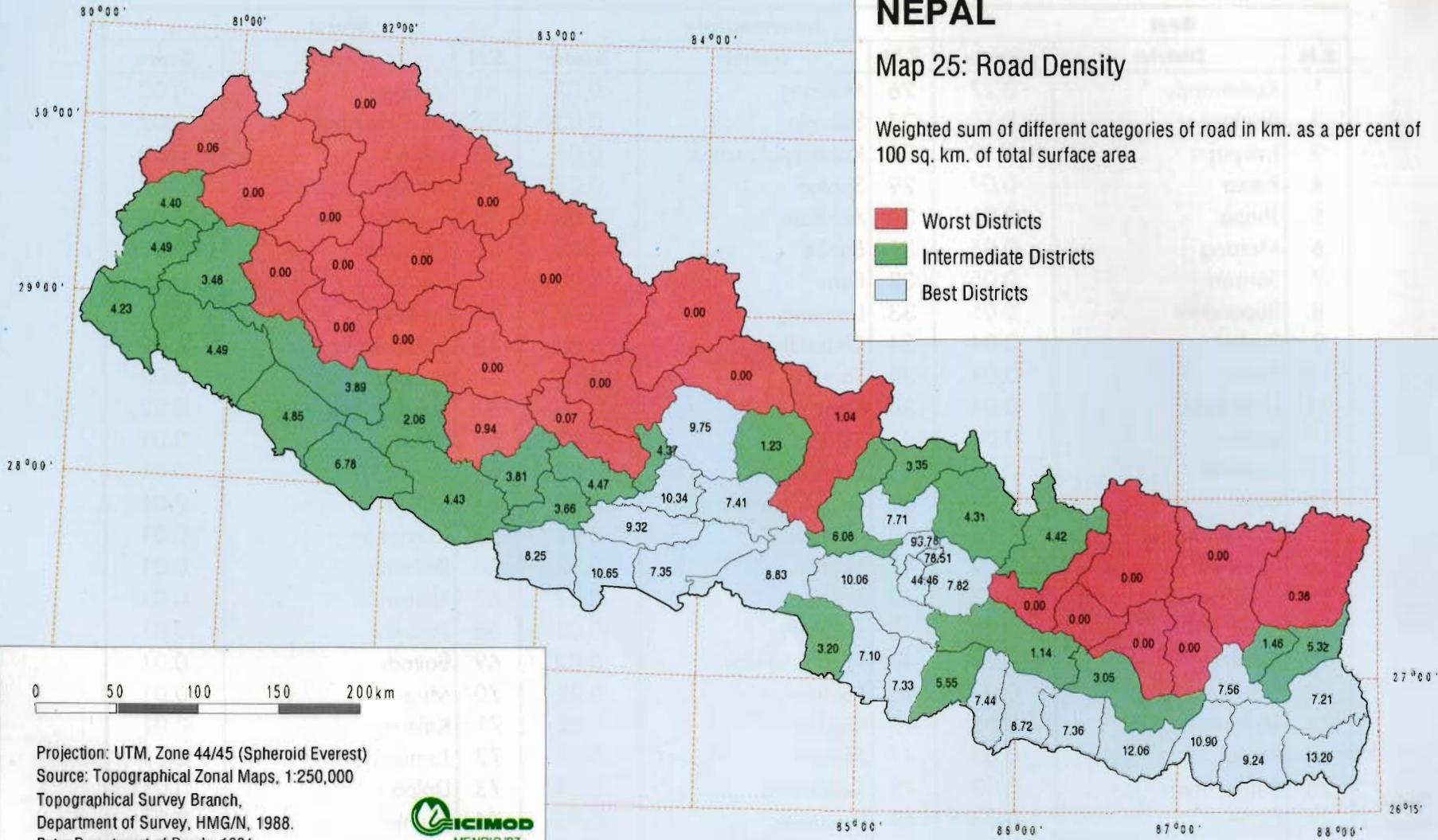


Table of Map 26: Banks

Number of banks per population divided by population distance

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.N	District	Score	S.N	District	Score	S.N	District	Score
1	Kathmandu	0.27	26	Manang	0.03	51	Udayapur	0.02
2	Bhaktapur	0.15	27	Syangja	0.03	52	Dangdeukhuri	0.02
3	Lalitpur	0.12	28	Kabhrepalanchok	0.03	53	Salyan	0.02
4	Parsa	0.07	29	Saptari	0.03	54	Sankhuwasabha	0.02
5	Jhapa	0.06	30	Achham	0.03	55	Dailekh	0.02
6	Morang	0.05	31	Banka	0.03	56	Dhading	0.02
7	Sunsari	0.05	32	Ilam	0.02	57	Sindhuli	0.02
8	Rupandehi	0.05	33	Lamjung	0.02	58	Surkhet	0.02
9	Parbat	0.04	34	Okhaldhunga	0.02	59	Solukhumbu	0.02
10	Kaski	0.04	35	Tanahu	0.02	60	Bardiya	0.02
11	Dhankuta	0.04	36	Kanchanpur	0.02	61	Rolpa	0.02
12	Siraha	0.04	37	Sarlahi	0.02	62	Dolakha	0.01
13	Chitwan	0.04	38	Dadeldhura	0.02	63	Bajura	0.01
14	Bara	0.04	39	Sindhupalchok	0.02	64	Rukum	0.01
15	Terhathum	0.03	40	Bhojpur	0.02	65	Mustang	0.01
16	Nuwakot	0.03	41	Kailali	0.02	66	Bajhang	0.01
17	Dhanusha	0.03	42	Doti	0.02	67	Rasuwa	0.01
18	Panchthar	0.03	43	Khotang	0.02	68	Jajarkot	0.01
19	Rautahat	0.03	44	Arghakhanchi	0.02	69	Baitadi	0.01
20	Nawalparasi	0.03	45	Pyuthan	0.02	70	Mugu	0.01
21	Mahottari	0.03	46	Gorkha	0.02	71	Kalikot	0.01
22	Palpa	0.03	47	Myagdi	0.02	72	Jumla	0.01
23	Ramechhap	0.03	48	Kapilbastu	0.02	73	Dolpa	0.01
24	Gulmi	0.03	49	Darchula	0.02	74	Humla	0.01
25	Makawanpur	0.03	50	Baglung	0.02	75	Taplejung	0.00

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Map 26: Banks

No. of banks per population divided by population distance

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Table of Map 27: Cooperatives

Number of Cooperatives per population divided by population distance

Best			Middle			Intermediate		
S.No.	District	Score	S.No.	District	Score	S.No.	District	Score
1	Kathmandu	1.87	26	Parbat	0.19	51	Dangdeukhuri	0.07
2	Lalitpur	0.94	27	Panchthar	0.19	52	Bajura	0.06
3	Kabhrepalanchok	0.91	28	Jhapa	0.18	53	Kailali	0.06
4	Bhaktapur	0.85	29	Palpa	0.17	54	Dadeldhura	0.06
5	Sarlahi	0.73	30	Kapilbastu	0.16	55	Bajhang	0.06
6	Bara	0.60	31	Rasuwa	0.15	56	Sankhuwasabha	0.06
7	Dhanusha	0.51	32	Tanahu	0.15	57	Darchula	0.06
8	Rautahat	0.43	33	Sunsari	0.14	58	Baitadi	0.05
9	Chitwan	0.40	34	Gulmi	0.13	59	Mustang	0.05
10	Rupandehi	0.38	35	Kaski	0.13	60	Myagdi	0.05
11	Saptari	0.31	36	Dhading	0.13	61	Achham	0.05
12	Siraha	0.31	37	Banke	0.12	62	Doti	0.05
13	Mahottari	0.30	38	Okhaldhunga	0.11	63	Pyuthan	0.04
14	Terhathum	0.30	39	Dailekh	0.11	64	Solukhumbu	0.04
15	Sindhupalchok	0.29	40	Arghakhanchi	0.10	65	Kanchanpur	0.04
16	Dhankuta	0.28	41	Gorkha	0.10	66	Taplejung	0.04
17	Dolakha	0.25	42	Surkhet	0.10	67	Rukum	0.04
18	Nuwakot	0.23	43	Lamjung	0.10	68	Khotang	0.03
19	Parsa	0.23	44	Bardiya	0.10	69	Rolpa	0.02
20	Morang	0.22	45	Bhojpur	0.08	70	Dolpa	0.02
21	Ilam	0.21	46	Jumla	0.08	71	Salyan	0.02
22	Makawanpur	0.21	47	Sindhuli	0.08	72	Mugu	0.02
23	Syangja	0.21	48	Baglung	0.08	73	Humla	0.01
24	Nawalparasi	0.20	49	Udayapur	0.07	74	Manang	0.00
25	Ramechhap	0.20	50	Jajarkot	0.07	75	Kalikot	0.00

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Map 27: Cooperatives

No. of cooperatives per population divided by population distance

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: Department of Cooperatives, 1997

Table of Map 28: Health Institutions

Number of health institutions per population divided by population distance

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	score	S.No.	District	score	S.No.	District	score
1	Bhaktapur	0.52	26	Baglung	0.25	51	Humla	0.18
2	Manang	0.41	27	Darchula	0.25	52	Surkhet	0.18
3	Parbat	0.41	28	Kalikot	0.25	53	Sankhuwasabha	0.18
4	Kathmandu	0.37	29	Panchthar	0.25	54	Sunsari	0.18
5	Terhathum	0.36	30	Dailekh	0.25	55	Udayapur	0.17
6	Lalitpur	0.32	31	Doti	0.24	56	Sindhuli	0.17
7	Okhaldhunga	0.32	32	Mustang	0.24	57	Solukhumbu	0.17
8	Dhankuta	0.31	33	Saptari	0.24	58	Morang	0.17
9	Lamjung	0.30	34	Salyan	0.24	59	Dolpa	0.17
10	Gulmi	0.30	35	Bara	0.23	60	Ilam	0.17
11	Rautahat	0.28	36	Mugu	0.23	61	Gorkha	0.16
12	Bhojpur	0.28	37	Sarlahi	0.22	62	Rupandehi	0.16
13	Nuwakot	0.28	38	Mahottari	0.22	63	Bajhang	0.16
14	Achham	0.27	39	Dadeldhura	0.22	64	Rukum	0.16
15	Dhanusha	0.27	40	Rolpa	0.22	65	Nawalparasi	0.15
16	Syangja	0.27	41	Tanahu	0.21	66	Banka	0.15
17	Pyuthan	0.27	42	Myagdi	0.21	67	Taplejung	0.15
18	Palpa	0.27	43	Sindhupalchok	0.20	68	Makawanpur	0.15
19	Baitadi	0.27	44	Jumla	0.20	69	Kapilbastu	0.14
20	Kabhrepalanchok	0.27	45	Bajura	0.19	70	Jhapa	0.14
21	Khotang	0.26	46	Kaski	0.19	71	Bardiya	0.14
22	Siraha	0.25	47	Dhading	0.19	72	Chitwan	0.13
23	Rasuwa	0.25	48	Parsa	0.19	73	Dangdeukhuri	0.12
24	Arghakhanchi	0.25	49	Dolakha	0.19	74	Kailali	0.12
25	Ramechhap	0.25	50	Jajarkot	0.18	75	Kanchanpur	0.11

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Map 28: Health Institutions

No. of health institutions per population divided by population distance

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Table of Map 29: Per Capita Regular Budget Allocation

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Rs.	S.No.	District	Rs.	S.No.	District	Rs.
1	Kathmandu	17108	26	Bajhang	402	51	Udayapur	296
2	Manang	5159	27	Gorkha	387	52	Gulmi	295
3	Mustang	2648	28	Ilam	383	53	Dailekh	294
4	Dolpa	1807	29	Panchthar	376	54	Rupandehi	294
5	Humla	1167	30	Okhaldhunga	368	55	Ramechhap	288
6	Mugu	1023	31	Dolakha	364	56	Sindhupalchok	283
7	Rasuwa	848	32	Baglung	364	57	Kailali	283
8	Lalitpur	734	33	Chitwan	362	58	Rolpa	281
9	Jumla	663	34	Jajarkot	360	59	Sindhuli	274
10	Bhaktapur	648	35	Palpa	356	60	Nuwakot	272
11	Bajura	611	36	Arghakhanchi	355	61	Jhapa	268
12	Kaski	611	37	Tanahu	350	62	Saptari	265
13	Darchula	592	38	Baitadi	349	63	Kabhrepalanchok	261
14	Solukhumbu	583	39	Kanchanpur	330	64	Salyan	260
15	Dhankuta	571	40	Parsa	328	65	Dhading	250
16	Doti	515	41	Bhojpur	327	66	Bardiya	248
17	Kalikot	495	42	Sunsari	327	67	Kapilbastu	235
18	Sankhuwasabha	473	43	Syangja	324	68	Dhanusha	228
19	Terhathum	466	44	Khotang	315	69	Bara	222
20	Dadeldhura	451	45	Pyuthan	311	70	Nawalparasi	218
21	Parbat	447	46	Rukum	311	71	Siraha	213
22	Myagdi	441	47	Dangdeukhuri	310	72	Rautahat	208
23	Surkhet	437	48	Morang	305	73	Mahottari	199
24	Banke	433	49	Makawanpur	300	74	Sarlahi	192
25	Lamjung	431	50	Achham	300	75	Taplejung	54

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Map 29: Per Capita Regular Budget Allocation

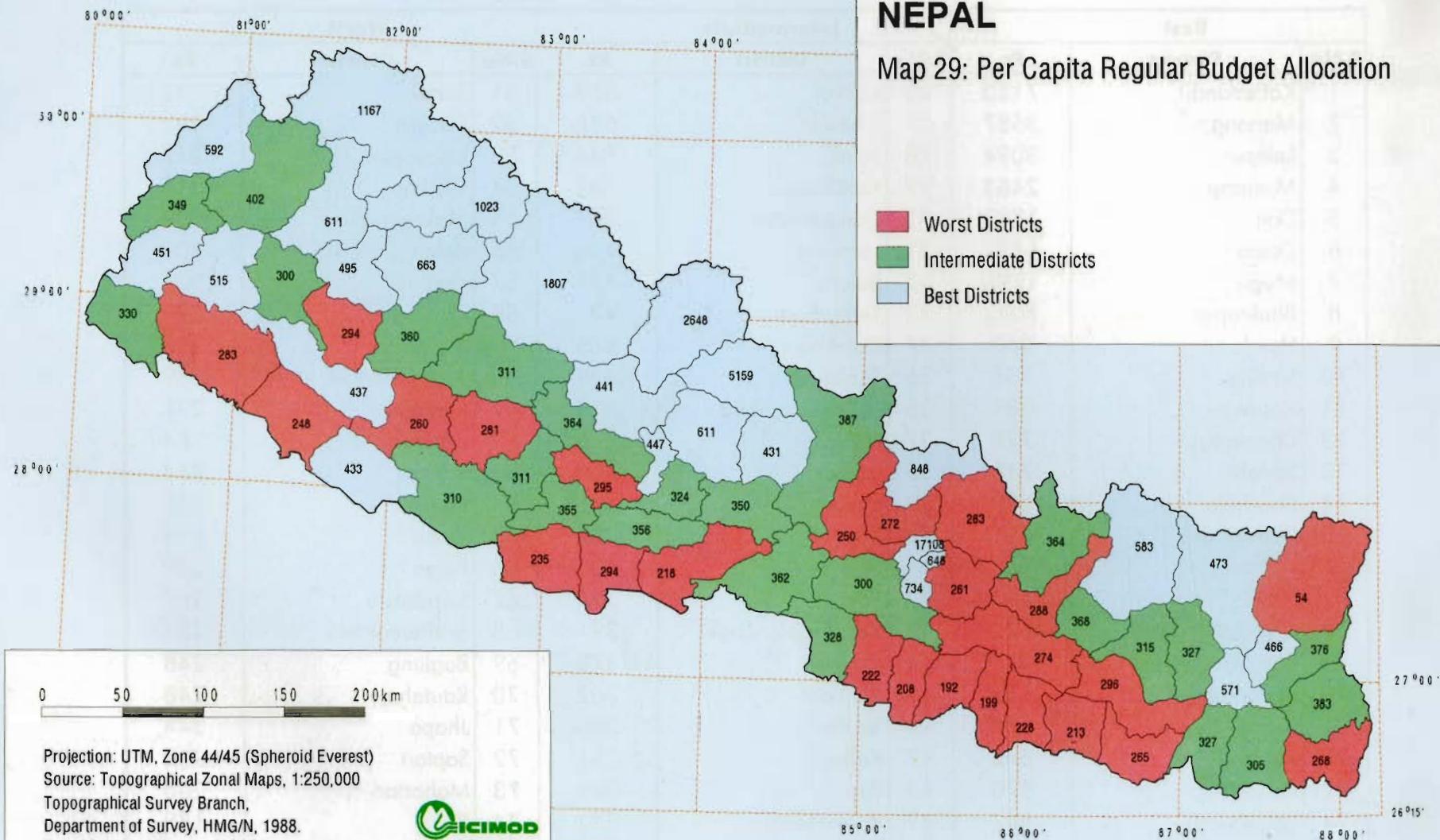


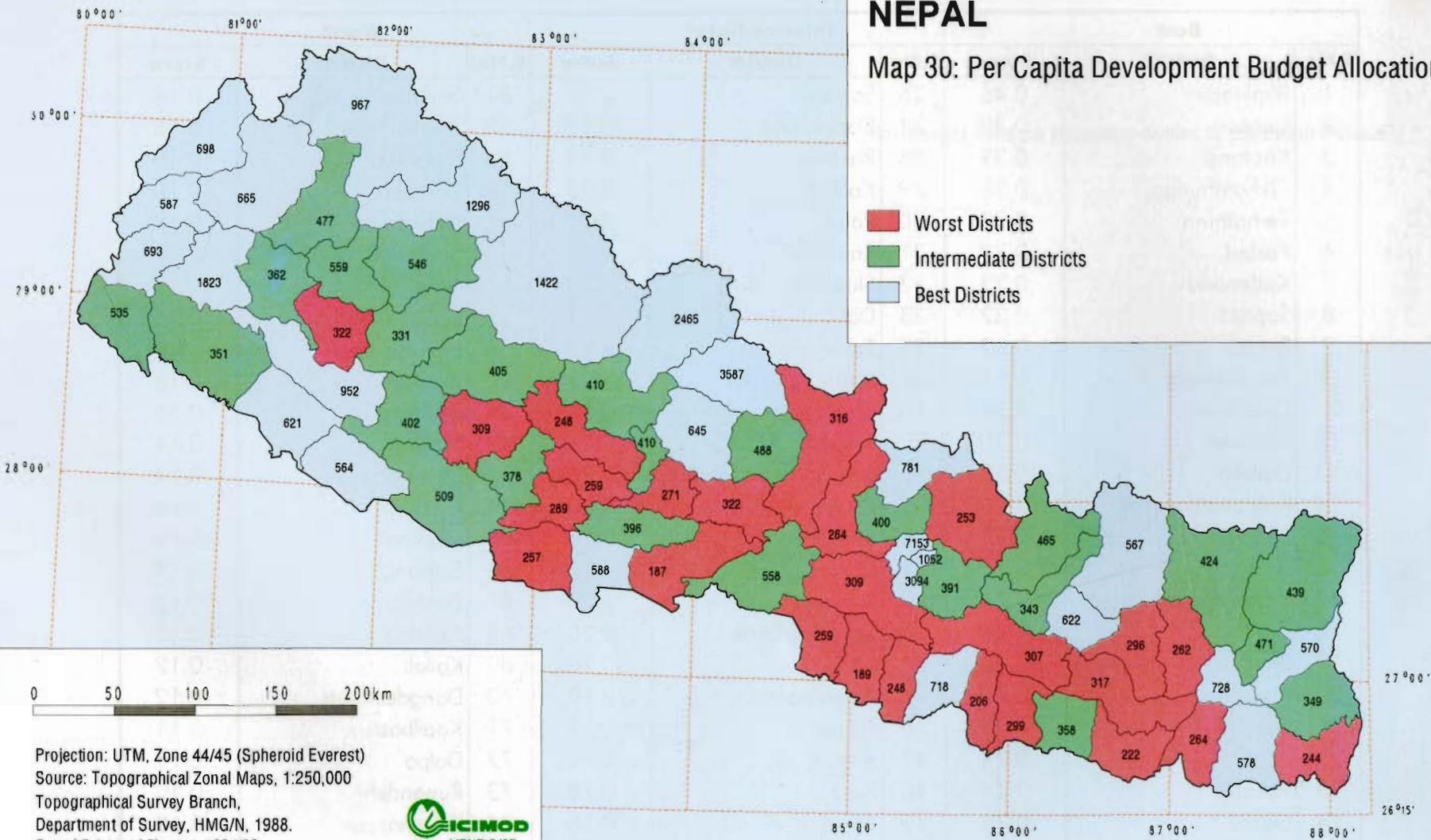
Table of Map 30: Per Capita Development Budget Allocation

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Rs.	S.No.	District	Rs.	S.No.	District	Rs.
1	Kathmandu	7153	26	Kalikot	559	51	Tanahu	322
2	Manang	3587	27	Chitwan	558	52	Dailekh	322
3	Lalitpur	3094	28	Jumla	546	53	Udayapur	317
4	Mustang	2465	29	Kanchanpur	535	54	Gorkha	316
5	Doti	1823	30	Dangdeukhuri	509	55	Makawanpur	309
6	Dolpa	1422	31	Lamjung	488	56	Rolpa	309
7	Mugu	1296	32	Bajura	477	57	Sindhuli	307
8	Bhaktapur	1052	33	Terhathum	471	58	Dhanusha	299
9	Humla	967	34	Dolakha	465	59	Khotang	296
10	Surkhet	952	35	Taplejung	439	60	Arghakhanchi	289
11	Rasuwa	781	36	Sankhuwasabha	424	61	Syangja	271
12	Dhankuta	728	37	Myagdi	410	62	Dhading	264
13	Sarlahi	718	38	Parbat	410	63	Sunsari	264
14	Darchula	698	39	Rukum	405	64	Bhojpur	262
15	Dadeldhura	693	40	Salyan	402	65	Gulmi	259
16	Bajhang	665	41	Nuwakot	400	66	Parva	259
17	Kaski	645	42	Palpa	396	67	Kapilbastu	257
18	Okhaldhunga	622	43	Kabhrepalanchok	391	68	Sindhupalchok	253
19	Bardiya	621	44	Pyuthan	378	69	Baglung	248
20	Rupandehi	588	45	Achham	362	70	Rautahat	248
21	Baitadi	587	46	Siraha	358	71	Jhapa	244
22	Morang	578	47	Kailali	351	72	Saptari	222
23	Panchthar	570	48	Ilam	349	73	Mahottari	206
24	Solukhumbu	567	49	Ramechhap	343	74	Bara	189
25	Banke	564	50	Jajarkot	331	75	Nawalparasi	187

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Map 30: Per Capita Development Budget Allocation

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)
Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000
Topographical Survey Branch,
Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.
Data: Ministry of Finance, 1994/95



Table of Map 31: Post Office
 Number of Post offices per population divided by population distance

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Score	S.No.	District	Score	S.No.	District	Score
1	Bhaktapur	0.46	26	Salyan	0.24	51	Sarlahi	0.18
2	Lalitpur	0.39	27	Dadeldhura	0.23	52	Solukhumbu	0.18
3	Khotang	0.39	28	Rasuwa	0.23	53	Dolakha	0.18
4	Okhaldhunga	0.38	29	Kalikot	0.23	54	Dhading	0.18
5	Terhathum	0.38	30	Palpa	0.22	55	Morang	0.17
6	Parbat	0.33	31	Rautahat	0.22	56	Surkhet	0.17
7	Kathmandu	0.33	32	Nuwakot	0.22	57	Jhapa	0.17
8	Saptari	0.32	33	Doti	0.21	58	Sankhuwasabha	0.16
9	Baitadi	0.32	34	Taplejung	0.21	59	Makawanpur	0.16
10	Ramechhap	0.31	35	Mustang	0.21	60	Bajura	0.16
11	Dhankuta	0.31	36	Udayapur	0.21	61	Pyuthan	0.15
12	Manang	0.30	37	Syangja	0.21	62	Sindhuli	0.14
13	Dailekh	0.30	38	Sunsari	0.20	63	Dhanusha	0.14
14	Kabhrepalanchok	0.30	39	Baglung	0.20	64	Chitwan	0.14
15	Panchthar	0.30	40	Mahottari	0.20	65	Gorkha	0.14
16	Siraha	0.27	41	Mugu	0.20	66	Bajhang	0.14
17	Arghakhanchi	0.27	42	Jumla	0.20	67	Bardiya	0.13
18	Darchula	0.26	43	Sindhupalchok	0.20	68	Jajarkot	0.13
19	Bhojpur	0.25	44	Kaski	0.20	69	Kailali	0.12
20	Myagdi	0.25	45	Nawalparasi	0.19	70	Dangdeukhuri	0.12
21	Ilam	0.25	46	Humla	0.19	71	Kapilbastu	0.11
22	Achham	0.24	47	Rukum	0.19	72	Dolpa	0.11
23	Tanahu	0.24	48	Bara	0.18	73	Rupandehi	0.10
24	Gulmi	0.24	49	Parsa	0.18	74	Kanchanpur	0.10
25	Rolpa	0.24	50	Lamjung	0.18	75	Banke	0.10

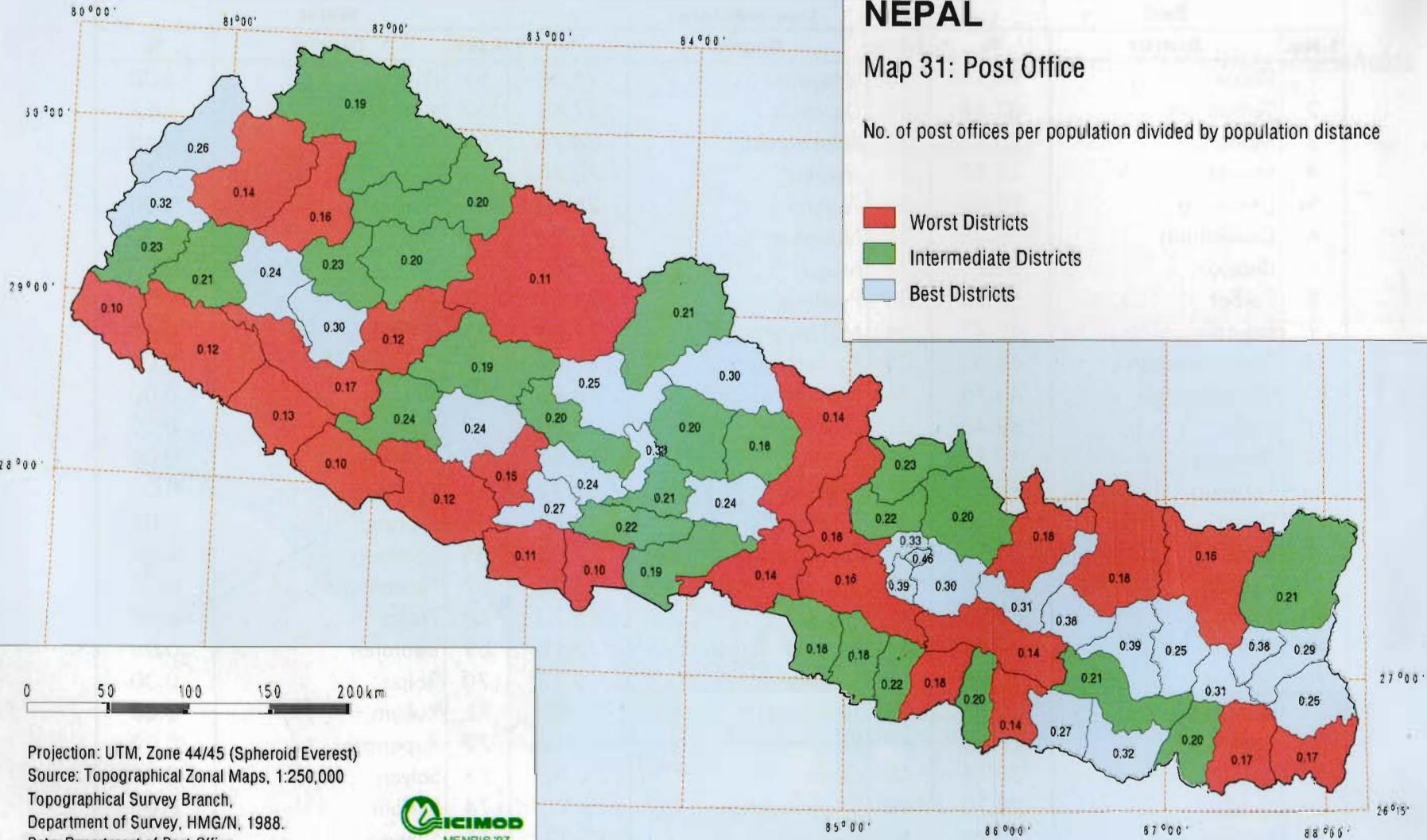


Table of Map 32: Percentage of Forestry User Households
 Percentage of total households who are members of Forestry User Groups

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Rasuwa	95.15	26	Udayapur	28.08	51	Ilam	6.38
2	Terhathum	81.58	27	Darchula	27.49	52	Kathmandu	6.17
3	Manang	76.49	28	Solukhumbu	26.76	53	Siraha	3.45
4	Myagdi	75.88	29	Jajarkot	26.24	54	Saptari	1.09
5	Dhankuta	74.50	30	Tanahu	26.10	55	Banke	0.00
6	Dadeldhura	55.08	31	Nuwakot	25.37	56	Bara	0.00
7	Bhojpur	53.01	32	Mugu	24.85	57	Bardiya	0.00
8	Parbat	52.22	33	Pyuthan	24.32	58	Chitwan	0.00
9	Bajura	48.47	34	Makawanpur	22.26	59	Dangdeukhuri	0.00
10	Sankhuwasabha	47.00	35	Ramechhap	21.64	60	Dhanusha	0.00
11	Okhaldhunga	43.15	36	Kalikot	18.86	61	Jhapa	0.00
12	Kaski	39.45	37	Dailekh	18.00	62	Kailali	0.00
13	Khotang	38.97	38	Sindhuli	17.99	63	Kanchanpur	0.00
14	Syangja	37.90	39	Lalitpur	17.92	64	Kapilbastu	0.00
15	Dolpa	37.36	40	Dhading	17.48	65	Morang	0.00
16	Palpa	33.94	41	Dolakha	17.08	66	Mustang	0.00
17	Gorkha	33.40	42	Bajhang	16.05	67	Nawalparasi	0.00
18	Baitadi	32.28	43	Humla	15.73	68	Parsa	0.00
19	Doti	31.81	44	Achham	13.18	69	Rautahat	0.00
20	Surkhet	30.86	45	Mahottari	12.63	70	Rolpa	0.00
21	Lamjung	30.75	46	Taplejung	11.88	71	Rukum	0.00
22	Baglung	28.96	47	Panchthar	11.86	72	Rupandehi	0.00
23	Kabhrepalanchok	28.48	48	Gulmi	10.92	73	Salyan	0.00
24	Jumla	28.30	49	Sindhupalchok	8.11	74	Sarlahi	0.00
25	Arghakhanchi	28.24	50	Bhaktapur	7.39	75	Sunsari	0.00

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Map 32: Percentage of Forestry User Households

Percentage of total households who are members of
Forestry User Groups

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



0 50 100 150 200km

Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: Department of Forestry



Table of Map 33: Percentage Share of Females in Literacy

Literate female population of 10+ years as a per cent of the total literate population in the same age group

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Syangja	39.59	26	Manang	30.97	51	Sarlahi	23.09
2	Kaski	39.55	27	Bhojpur	30.89	52	Rautahat	22.81
3	Parbat	38.60	28	Nawalparasi	30.37	53	Kailali	22.80
4	Jhapa	37.83	29	Makawanpur	29.41	54	Sindhupalchok	22.65
5	Kathmandu	37.81	30	Dangdeukhuri	29.10	55	Bara	21.83
6	Palpa	37.73	31	Panchthar	28.91	56	Rasuwa	20.74
7	Chitwan	37.61	32	Okhaldhunga	28.90	57	Siraha	20.70
8	Gulmi	37.28	33	Banke	28.85	58	Ramechhap	19.94
9	Lamjung	37.25	34	Kabhrepalanchok	28.26	59	Darchula	18.37
10	Lalitpur	36.60	35	Khotang	28.19	60	Salyan	18.28
11	Tanahu	36.50	36	Surkhet	28.05	61	Rukum	17.72
12	Gorkha	35.97	37	Dhading	26.93	62	Baitadi	17.28
13	Arghakhanchi	35.21	38	Bardiya	26.36	63	Jajarkot	17.15
14	Ilam	35.05	39	Udayapur	26.27	64	Rolpa	16.98
15	Baglung	34.64	40	Pyuthan	26.20	65	Dailekh	16.59
16	Bhaktapur	34.17	41	Solukhumbu	26.20	66	Doti	16.56
17	Morang	33.93	42	Nuwakot	25.76	67	Dadeldhura	16.01
18	Myagdi	33.60	43	Kanchanpur	25.59	68	Jumla	15.42
19	Terhathum	33.02	44	Parsa	24.90	69	Dolpa	15.10
20	Sankhuwasabha	32.64	45	Sindhuli	24.53	70	Bajura	13.93
21	Taplejung	32.40	46	Kapilbastu	24.32	71	Bajhang	12.14
22	Dhankuta	32.34	47	Mahottari	24.29	72	Kalikot	11.69
23	Mustang	31.99	48	Dhanusha	24.16	73	Achham	11.18
24	Sunsari	31.85	49	Dolakha	24.03	74	Humla	10.63
25	Rupandehi	31.03	50	Saptari	23.25	75	Mugu	10.32



Table of Map 34: Percentage Share of Females in Non-agricultural Occupations

Female population of 15+ years engaged in non-agricultural occupations as a per cent of the total population
in the same age group engaged in the same activities

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Tanahu	26.16	26	Panchthar	18.97	51	Kapilbastu	12.66
2	Dhankuta	25.80	27	Sunsari	18.91	52	Salyan	11.90
3	Syangja	25.80	28	Rasuwa	18.90	53	Doti	11.53
4	Myagdi	25.75	29	Taplejung	18.90	54	Jajarkot	11.39
5	Lamjung	25.72	30	Nawalparasi	18.34	55	Sarlahi	11.38
6	Kaski	24.77	31	Bhaktapur	18.17	56	Kanchanpur	10.73
7	Solukhumbu	23.81	32	Kabhrepalanchok	18.11	57	Bara	10.62
8	Jhapa	23.80	33	Makawanpur	18.11	58	Banke	10.49
9	Sindhupalchok	23.43	34	Surkhet	17.44	59	Saptari	10.39
10	Ilam	23.07	35	Terhathum	17.12	60	Rukum	10.23
11	Lalitpur	22.83	36	Mustang	16.57	61	Parva	10.13
12	Sankhuwasabha	22.57	37	Dangdeukhuri	16.46	62	Mahottari	9.85
13	Palpa	22.30	38	Okhaldhunga	16.44	63	Dhanusha	9.80
14	Dhading	22.29	39	Manang	15.72	64	Siraha	9.60
15	Chitwan	22.25	40	Rupandehi	15.54	65	Kalikot	8.30
16	Gorkha	21.82	41	Ramechap	15.15	66	Dolpa	8.20
17	Parbat	21.45	42	Arghakhanchi	15.13	67	Rautahat	7.94
18	Nuwakot	21.26	43	Sindhuli	15.03	68	Mugu	6.85
19	Udayapur	20.35	44	Gulmi	14.84	69	Bajura	6.21
20	Kathmandu	20.29	45	Bardiya	14.71	70	Humla	6.00
21	Bhojpur	20.19	46	Kailali	14.39	71	Achham	5.65
22	Khotang	19.93	47	Pyuthan	14.10	72	Darchula	5.04
23	Baglung	19.31	48	Rolpa	13.29	73	Dadeldhura	4.95
24	Morang	19.25	49	Dailekh	13.28	74	Bajhang	4.93
25	Dolakha	19.10	50	Jumla	12.83	75	Baitadi	3.54

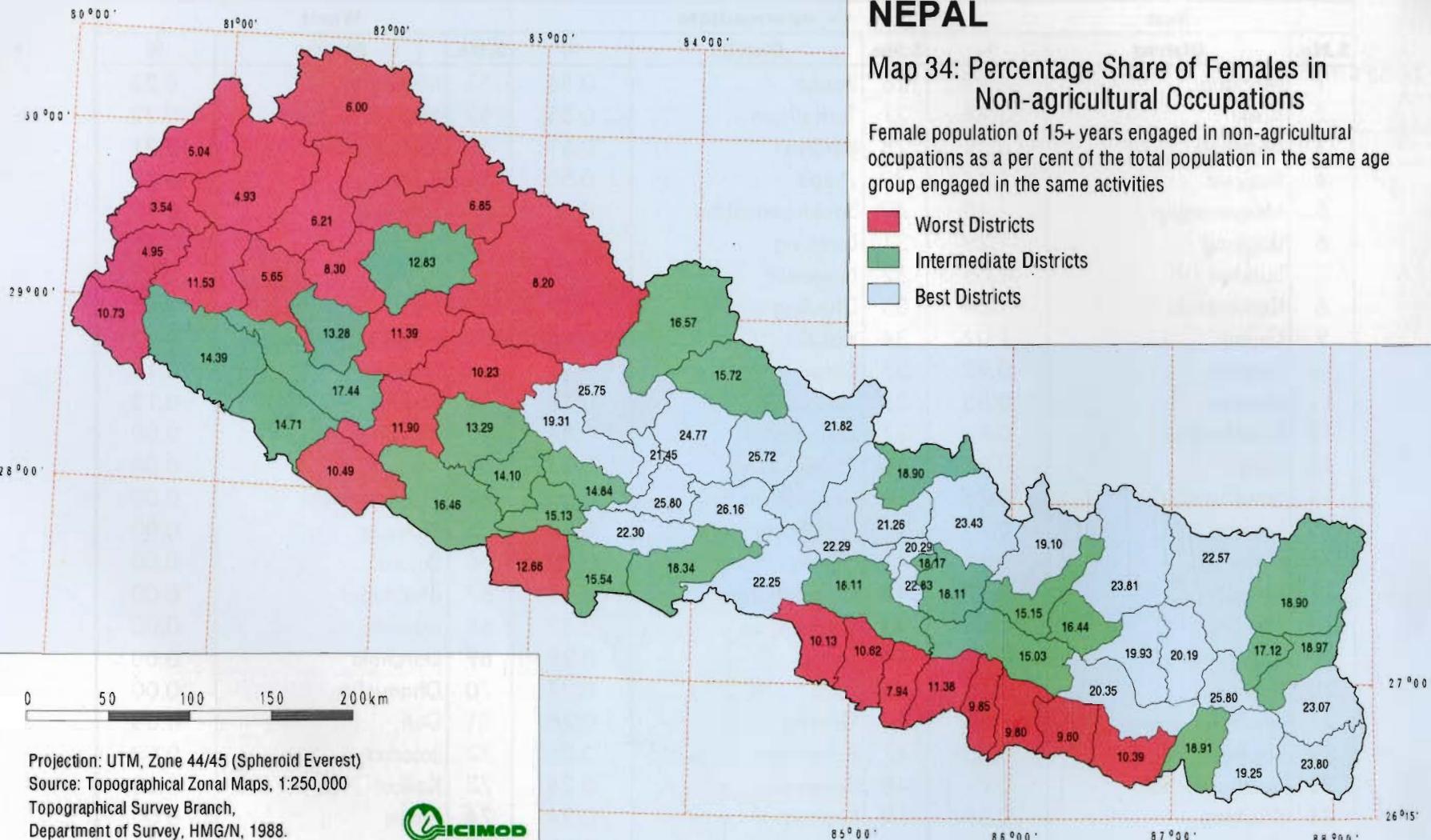


Table of Map 35: Percentage Share of Elected Females at District Level

Number of females elected on to VDCs, DDCs, and Municipalities as a per cent of the total members elected

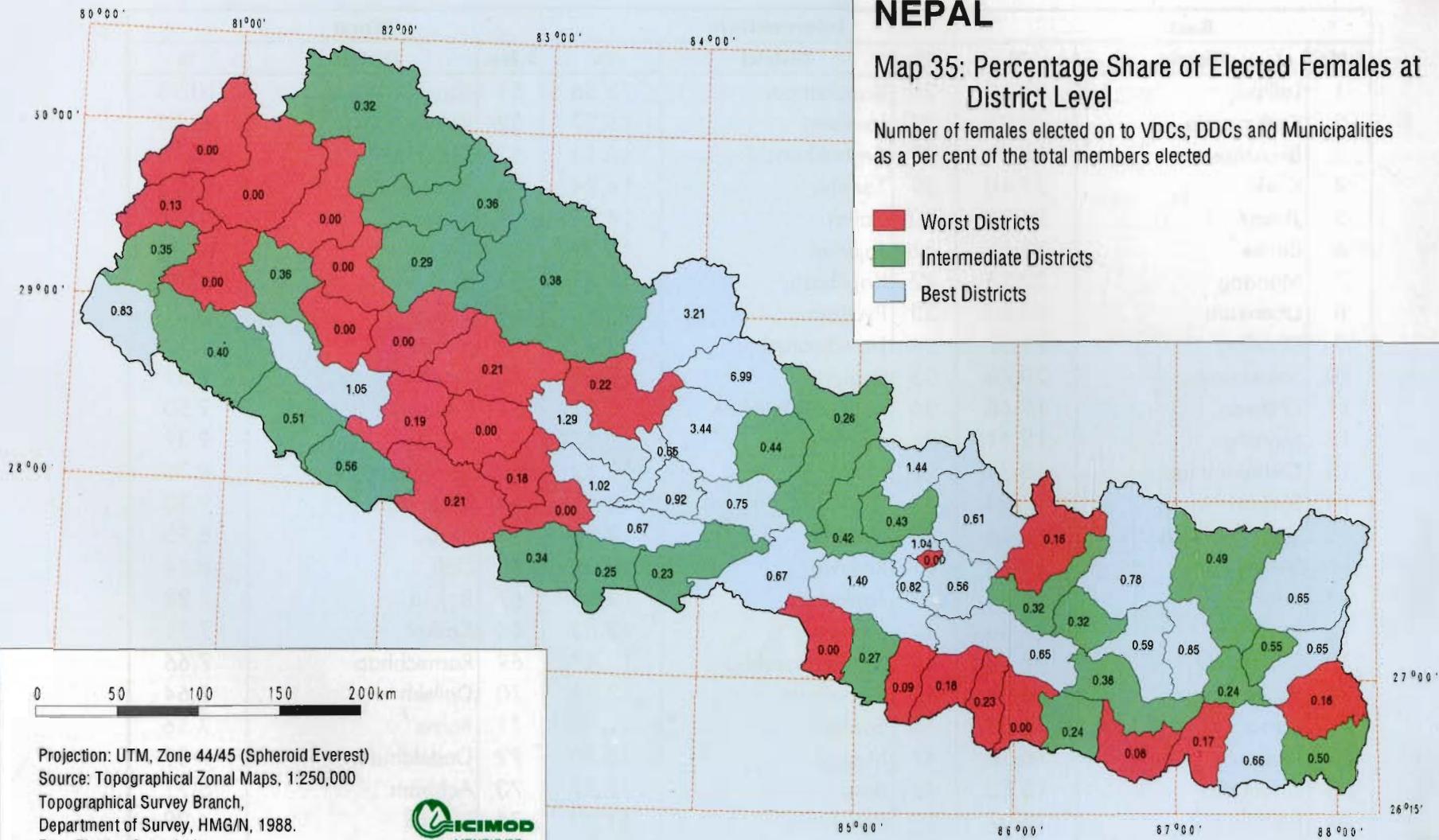
Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Manang	6.99	26	Banke	0.56	51	Mahottari	0.23
2	Kaski	3.44	27	Terhathum	0.55	52	Myagdi	0.22
3	Mustang	3.21	28	Bardiya	0.51	53	Dangdeukhuri	0.21
4	Rasuwa	1.44	29	Jhapa	0.50	54	Rukum	0.21
5	Makawanpur	1.40	30	Sankhuwasabha	0.49	55	Salyan	0.19
6	Baglung	1.29	31	Lamjung	0.44	56	Ilam	0.18
7	Surkhet	1.05	32	Nuwakot	0.43	57	Pyuthan	0.18
8	Kathmandu	1.04	33	Dhading	0.42	58	Sarlahi	0.18
9	Gulmi	1.02	34	Kailali	0.40	59	Sunsari	0.17
10	Syangja	0.92	35	Dolpa	0.38	60	Dolakha	0.16
11	Bhojpur	0.85	36	Udayapur	0.38	61	Baitadi	0.13
12	Kanchanpur	0.83	37	Achham	0.36	62	Rautahat	0.09
13	Lalitpur	0.82	38	Mugu	0.36	63	Saptari	0.08
14	Solukhumbu	0.78	39	Dadeldhura	0.35	64	Arghakhanchi	0.00
15	Tanahu	0.75	40	Kapilbastu	0.34	65	Bajhang	0.00
16	Chitwan	0.67	41	Humla	0.32	66	Bajura	0.00
17	Palpa	0.67	42	Okhaldhunga	0.32	67	Bhaktapur	0.00
18	Morang	0.66	43	Ramechhap	0.32	68	Dailekh	0.00
19	Panchthar	0.65	44	Jumla	0.29	69	Darchula	0.00
20	Parbat	0.65	45	Bara	0.27	70	Dhanusha	0.00
21	Sindhuli	0.65	46	Gorkha	0.26	71	Doti	0.00
22	Taplejung	0.65	47	Rupandehi	0.25	72	Jajarkot	0.00
23	Sindhupalchok	0.61	48	Dhankuta	0.24	73	Kalikot	0.00
24	Khotang	0.59	49	Siraha	0.24	74	Parsa	0.00
25	Kabhrepalanchok	0.56	50	Nawalparasi	0.23	75	Rolpa	0.00

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Map 35: Percentage Share of Elected Females at District Level

Number of females elected on to VDCs, DDCs and Municipalities as a per cent of the total members elected

- █ Worst Districts
- █ Intermediate Districts
- █ Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,
Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.
Data: Election Commission



Table of Map 36: Percentage Share of Female Teachers at Primary Level
 Number of female teachers in primary schools as a per cent of the total primary teachers

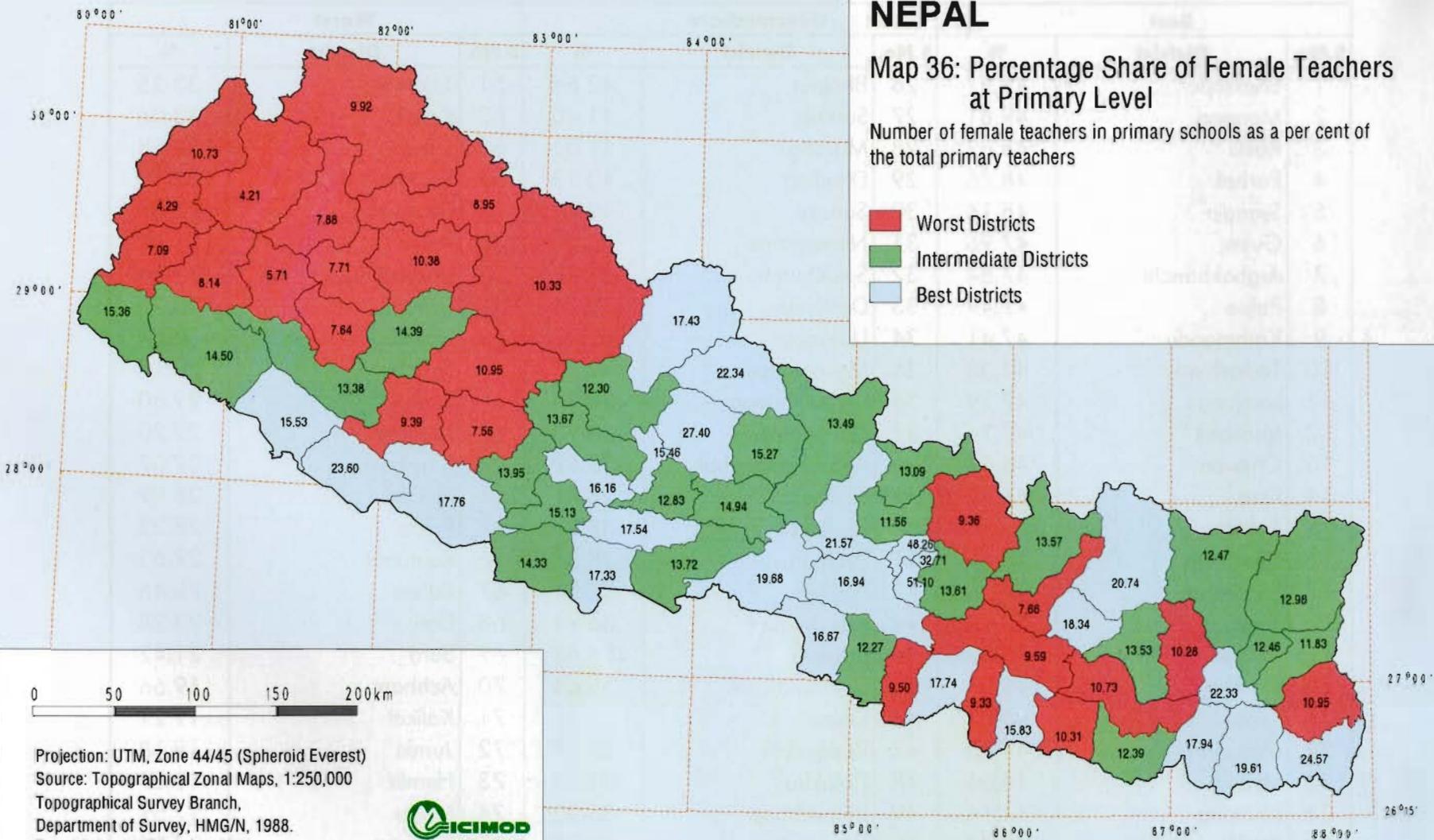
Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Lalitpur	51.10	26	Kanchanpur	15.36	51	Ilam	10.95
2	Kathmandu	48.26	27	Lamjung	15.27	52	Rukum	10.95
3	Bhaktapur	32.71	28	Arghakhanchi	15.13	53	Darchula	10.73
4	Kaski	27.40	29	Tanahu	14.94	54	Udayapur	10.73
5	Jhapa	24.57	30	Kailali	14.50	55	Jumla	10.38
6	Banka	23.60	31	Jajarkot	14.39	56	Dolpa	10.33
7	Manang	22.34	32	Kapilbastu	14.33	57	Siraha	10.31
8	Dhankuta	22.33	33	Pyuthan	13.95	58	Bhojpur	10.28
9	Dhading	21.57	34	Nawalparasi	13.72	59	Humla	9.92
10	Solukhumbu	20.74	35	Baglung	13.67	60	Sindhuli	9.59
11	Chitwan	19.68	36	Kabhrepalanchok	13.61	61	Rautahat	9.50
12	Morang	19.61	37	Dolakha	13.57	62	Salyan	9.39
13	Okhaldhunga	18.34	38	Khotang	13.53	63	Sindhupalchok	9.36
14	Sunsari	17.94	39	Gorkha	13.49	64	Mahottari	9.33
15	Dangdeukhuri	17.76	40	Surkhet	13.38	65	Mugu	8.95
16	Sarlahi	17.74	41	Rasuwa	13.09	66	Doti	8.14
17	Palpa	17.54	42	Taplejung	12.98	67	Bajura	7.88
18	Mustang	17.43	43	Syangja	12.83	68	Kalikot	7.71
19	Rupandehi	17.33	44	Sankhuwasabha	12.47	69	Ramechhap	7.66
20	Makawanpur	16.94	45	Terhathum	12.46	70	Dailekh	7.64
21	Parsa	16.67	46	Saptari	12.39	71	Rolpa	7.56
22	Gulmi	16.16	47	Myagdi	12.30	72	Dadeldhura	7.09
23	Dhanusha	15.83	48	Bara	12.27	73	Achham	5.71
24	Bardiya	15.53	49	Panchthar	11.83	74	Baitadi	4.29
25	Parbat	15.46	50	Nuwakot	11.56	75	Bajhang	4.21

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Map 36: Percentage Share of Female Teachers at Primary Level

Number of female teachers in primary schools as a per cent of the total primary teachers

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)
Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000
Topographical Survey Branch,
Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.
Data: Ministry of Education, 1994



Table of Map 37: Percentage Share of Girls Enrolled in Primary Level

Number of girls enrolled as a per cent of the total enrollment at primary level

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Bhaktapur	49.97	26	Bhojpur	42.64	51	Jajarkot	33.25
2	Manang	49.81	27	Surkhet	41.40	52	Kailali	33.06
3	Kaski	48.82	28	Morang	41.04	53	Salyan	32.58
4	Parbat	48.75	29	Dhading	40.93	54	Saptari	32.10
5	Syangja	48.16	30	Sunsari	40.47	55	Dhanusha	32.07
6	Gulmi	47.96	31	Nawalparasi	40.20	56	Parsa	31.82
7	Arghakhanchi	47.84	32	Solukhumbu	39.92	57	Dadeldhura	31.34
8	Palpa	47.49	33	Darchula	39.74	58	Baitadi	30.70
9	Kathmandu	47.41	34	Udayapur	39.37	59	Dailekh	30.54
10	Terhathum	47.38	35	Makawanpur	39.30	60	Sarlahi	30.12
11	Lamjung	47.19	36	Okhaldhunga	38.98	61	Siraha	29.80
12	Mustang	47.14	37	Dangdeukhuri	38.98	62	Mahottari	29.20
13	Chitwan	46.91	38	Kabhrepalanchok	38.62	63	Kapilbastu	29.07
14	Ilam	46.64	39	Sindhuli	38.41	64	Rukum	28.99
15	Tanahu	46.38	40	Nuwakot	38.27	65	Rolpa	28.23
16	Dhankuta	46.16	41	Pyuthan	38.07	66	Rautahat	27.63
17	Panchthar	45.88	42	Banke	37.94	67	Bajura	25.46
18	Jhapa	45.08	43	Kanchanpur	36.94	68	Doti	23.28
19	Lalitpur	45.02	44	Rasuwa	36.63	69	Bara	21.42
20	Gorkha	45.01	45	Sindhupalchok	35.64	70	Achham	19.66
21	Taplejung	45.01	46	Dolpa	35.61	71	Kalikot	19.27
22	Baglung	44.90	47	Rupandehi	35.20	72	Jumla	19.18
23	Myagdi	44.56	48	Dolakha	35.05	73	Humla	18.67
24	Khotang	44.16	49	Ramechhap	33.93	74	Mugu	17.59
25	Sankhuwasabha	44.03	50	Bardiya	33.79	75	Bajhang	17.16

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Map 37: Percentage Share of Girls Enrolled in Primary Level

Number of girls enrolled as a per cent of total enrollment at primary level

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: Ministry of Education, 1994

Table of Map 38: Percentage of Girl Dropouts at Primary Level

Average percentage of girl dropouts from grades 1 to 5

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Jhapa	2.45	26	Bara	12.58	51	Bhaktapur	18.35
2	Dhading	1.31	27	Pyuthan	12.68	52	Dolakha	18.79
3	Nawalparasi	4.12	28	Panchthar	12.99	53	Rautahat	19.27
4	Dhanusha	5.37	29	Dailekh	13.46	54	Kapilbastu	19.59
5	Syangja	5.51	30	Solukhumbu	14.12	55	Udayapur	20.10
6	Taplejung	6.93	31	Ramechhap	14.51	56	Nuwakot	20.15
7	Kailali	7.34	32	Baitadi	14.54	57	Bajura	20.68
8	Gorkha	7.35	33	Kabhrepalanchok	14.60	58	Kaski	20.73
9	Chitwan	7.86	34	Rupandehi	15.38	59	Parsa	20.92
10	Dhankuta	8.09	35	Sarlahi	15.39	60	Surkhet	21.60
11	Arghakhanchi	8.31	36	Okhaldhunga	15.51	61	Bajhang	21.90
12	Ilam	8.62	37	Lamjung	16.14	62	Morang	22.25
13	Sunsari	8.62	38	Salyan	16.42	63	Bhojpur	23.46
14	Baglung	8.70	39	Tanahun	16.43	64	Achham	24.97
15	Palpa	8.78	40	Sankhuwasabha	16.62	65	Mustang	26.08
16	Banke	8.81	41	Dadeldhura	16.82	66	Mugu	26.31
17	Lalitpur	9.32	42	Sindhupalchok	17.03	67	Rolpa	26.45
18	Bardiya	9.43	43	Myagdi	17.25	68	Rukum	27.60
19	Kanchanpur	10.67	44	Makawanpur	17.30	69	Jumla	27.79
20	Darchula	10.90	45	Saptari	17.39	70	Dolpa	27.97
21	Kathmandu	11.38	46	Manang	17.49	71	Jajarkot	28.34
22	Dangdeukhuri	11.49	47	Sindhuli	17.61	72	Kalikot	28.38
23	Siraha	11.96	48	Khotang	17.72	73	Mahottari	30.39
24	Parbat	11.98	49	Rasuwa	18.32	74	Humla	37.63
25	Terhathum	12.01	50	Gulmi	18.32	75	Doti	39.31

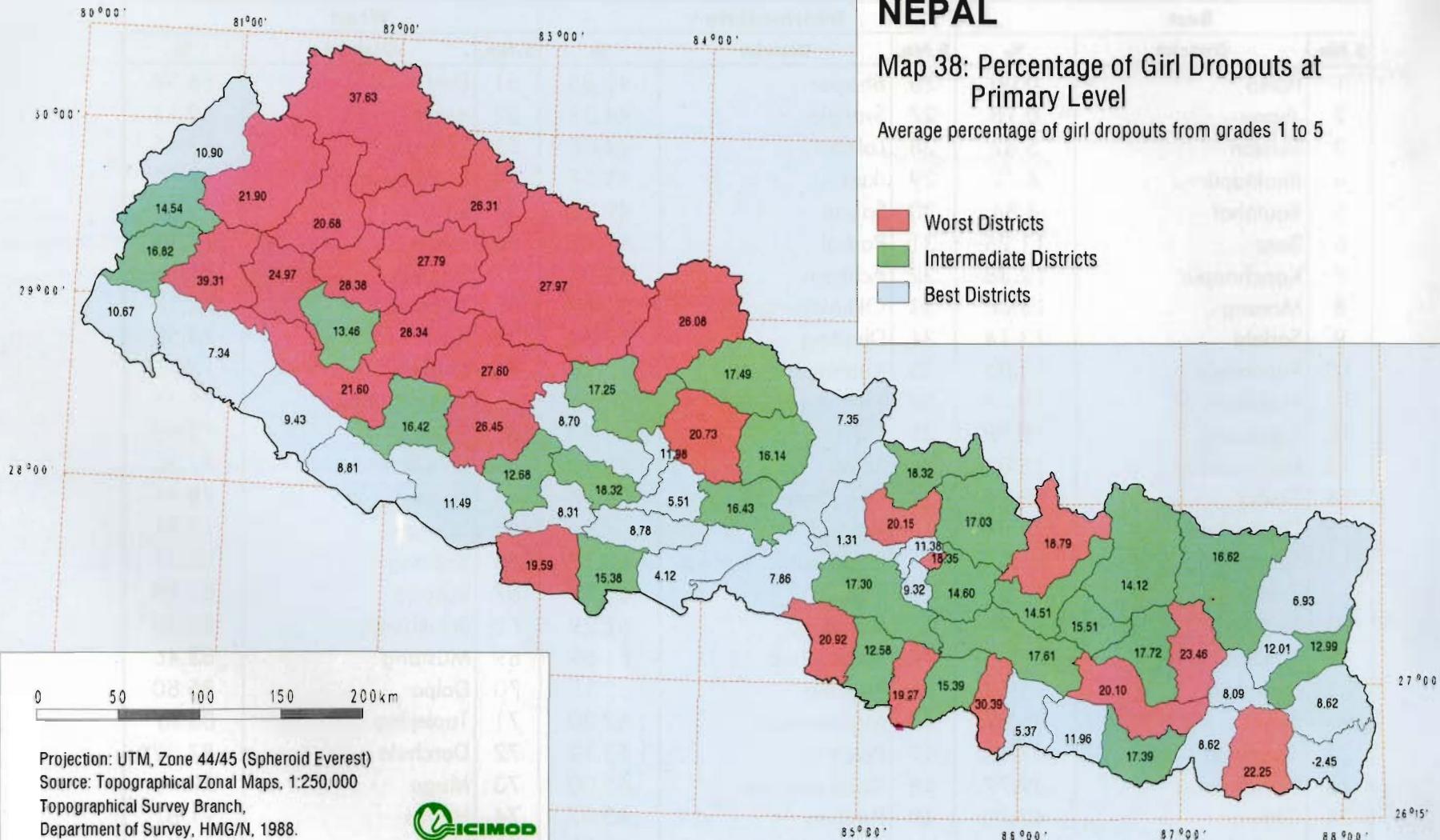


Table of Map 39: Percentage of Area with Slopes above 30 Degrees

Land with slopes above 30 degrees as a per cent of the total surface area

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Parsa	0.00	26	Bhojpur	43.85	51	Doti	66.34
2	Jhapa	0.18	27	Syangja	44.33	52	Arghakhanchi	69.11
3	Sunsari	5.82	28	Lalitpur	44.85	53	Dolakha	69.65
4	Bhaktapur	6.72	29	Ilam	45.17	54	Sankhuwasabha	70.61
5	Rautahat	6.84	30	Salyan	49.27	55	Surkhet	70.80
6	Bara	11.25	31	Parbat	49.99	56	Jumla	71.12
7	Kanchanpur	12.38	32	Achham	50.87	57	Sindhuli	71.16
8	Morang	13.06	33	Okhaldhunga	51.82	58	Jajarkot	72.18
9	Sarlahi	13.14	34	Dhading	52.34	59	Kaski	73.52
10	Rupandehi	13.84	35	Kabhrepalanchok	52.49	60	Gorkha	73.75
11	Mahottari	14.13	36	Khotang	55.51	61	Dadeldhura	75.17
12	Kapilbastu	15.28	37	Gulmi	56.30	62	Bajura	75.98
13	Kathmandu	15.86	38	Rolpa	56.40	63	Kalikot	77.83
14	Siraha	19.99	39	Dangdeukhuri	56.58	64	Rukum	78.71
15	Dhanusha	21.37	40	Tanahu	57.65	65	Myagdi	79.54
16	Saptari	21.95	41	Udayapur	60.17	66	Bajhang	80.04
17	Bardiya	25.31	42	Dailekh	61.23	67	Rasuwa	80.28
18	Terhathum	27.06	43	Baitadi	61.29	68	Solukhumbu	80.98
19	Kailali	33.78	44	Ramechhap	61.89	69	Mustang	83.46
20	Nuwakot	35.58	45	Baglung	62.15	70	Dolpa	85.80
21	Banke	35.87	46	Makawanpur	62.30	71	Taplejung	86.77
22	Dhankuta	37.16	47	Palpa	63.12	72	Darchula	87.32
23	Nawalparasi	39.77	48	Sindhupalchok	65.00	73	Mugu	89.46
24	Chitwan	42.70	49	Pyuthan	65.02	74	Humla	91.87
25	Panchthar	43.15	50	Lamjung	65.78	75	Manang	92.69

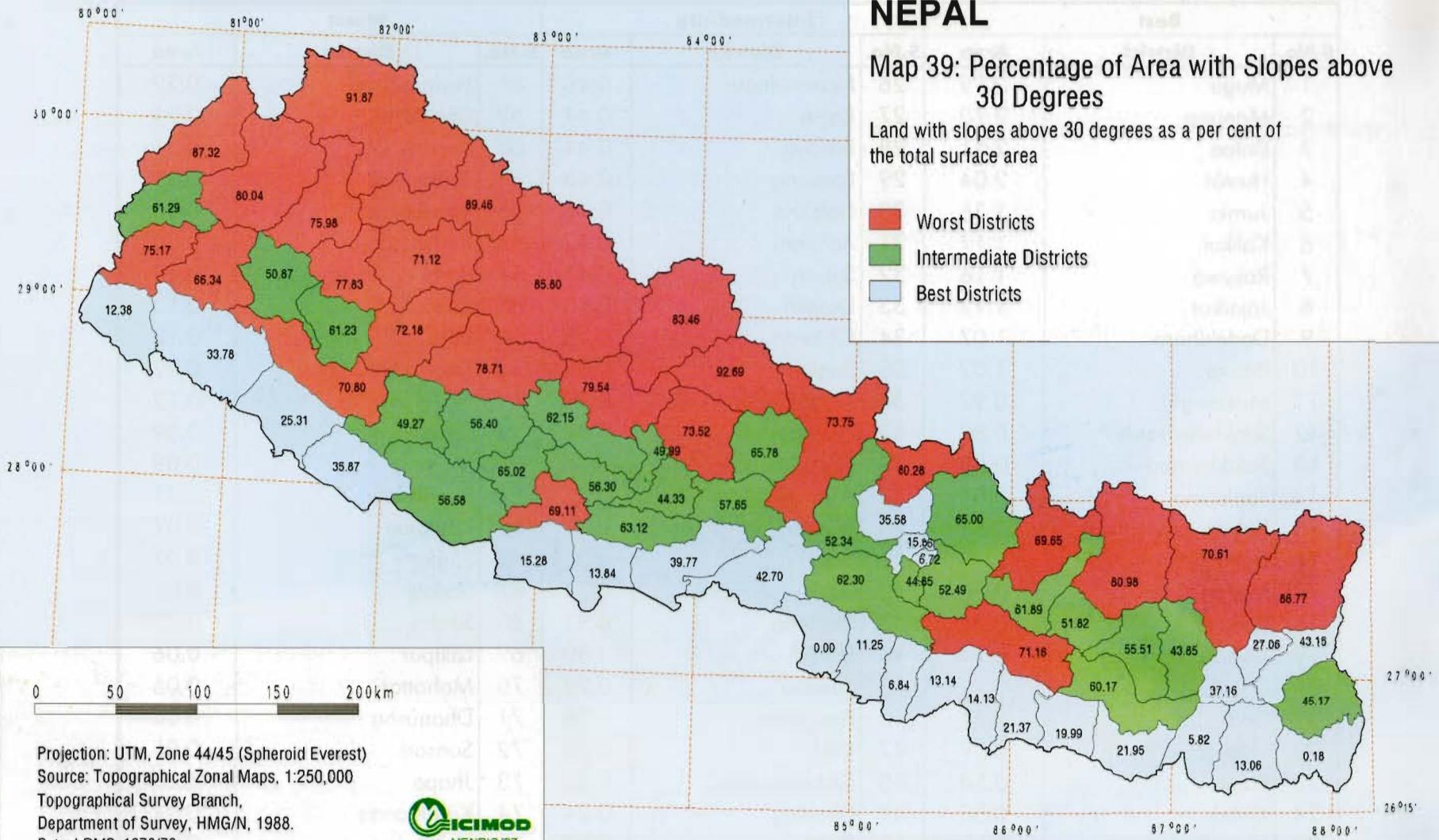


Table of Map 40: Per Capita Forest Area

Per capita forest area (ha) with more than 10 per cent crown density

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Area	S.No.	District	Area	S.No.	District	Area
1	Mugu	2.99	26	Makawanpur	0.48	51	Nawalparasi	0.22
2	Manang	2.70	27	Rolpa	0.47	52	Dhankuta	0.21
3	Dolpa	2.41	28	Bardiya	0.44	53	Parsa	0.21
4	Humla	2.04	29	Lamjung	0.43	54	Terhathum	0.21
5	Jumla	1.36	30	Dolakha	0.43	55	Kapilbastu	0.20
6	Kalikot	1.17	31	Achham	0.42	56	Ramechhap	0.20
7	Rasuwa	1.16	32	Salyan	0.41	57	Parbat	0.13
8	Jajarkot	1.12	33	Dailekh	0.40	58	Gulmi	0.12
9	Dadeldhura	1.07	34	Chitwan	0.40	59	Bara	0.12
10	Bajura	1.02	35	Baglung	0.39	60	Kabhrepalanchok	0.12
11	Mustang	0.97	36	Kanchanpur	0.39	61	Nuwakot	0.12
12	Sankhuwasabha	0.89	37	Pyuthan	0.38	62	Syangja	0.09
13	Solukhumbu	0.88	38	Arghakhanchi	0.36	63	Morang	0.08
14	Taplejung	0.83	39	Ilam	0.35	64	Rupandehi	0.07
15	Rukum	0.83	40	Bhojpur	0.35	65	Rautahat	0.07
16	Doti	0.80	41	Gorkha	0.35	66	Saptari	0.07
17	Myagdi	0.80	42	Sindhupalchok	0.34	67	Sarlahi	0.06
18	Surkhet	0.76	43	Khotang	0.31	68	Siraha	0.06
19	Bajhang	0.74	44	Baitadi	0.30	69	Lalitpur	0.06
20	Darchula	0.72	45	Tanahu	0.29	70	Mahottari	0.06
21	Sindhuli	0.71	46	Panchthar	0.28	71	Dhanusha	0.06
22	Udayapur	0.59	47	Kaski	0.28	72	Sunsari	0.05
23	Banke	0.58	48	Okhaldhunga	0.25	73	Jhapa	0.03
24	Kailali	0.55	49	Dhading	0.24	74	Kathmandu	0.01
25	Dangdeukhuri	0.51	50	Palpa	0.23	75	Bhaktapur	0.01



Table of Map 41: Percentage of Sloping Terrace Area

Percentage of mapped area of sloping terraces (slopes 4-30 degrees) in the total mapped cultivated area

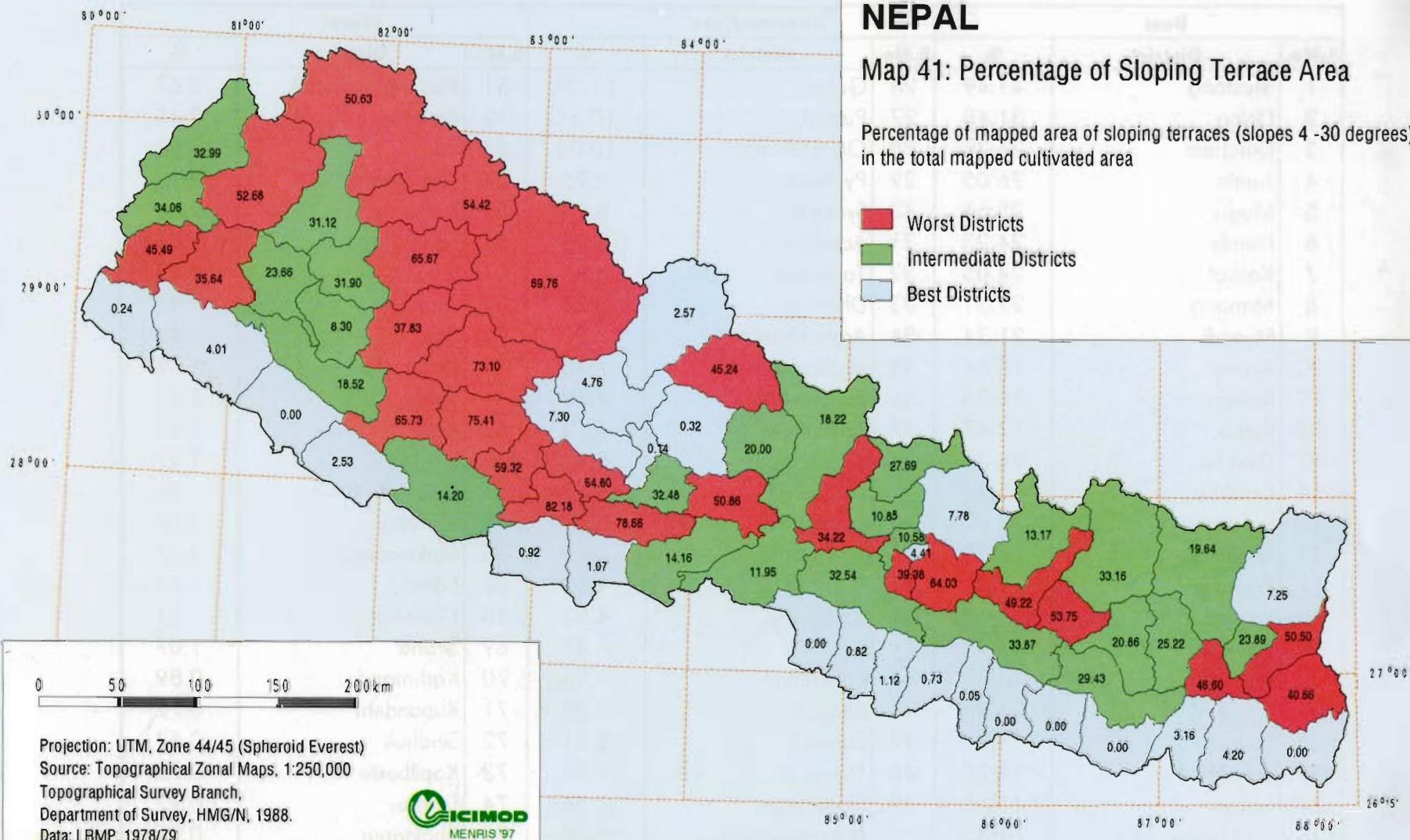
Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Bardiya	0.00	26	Dailekh	8.30	51	Dhading	34.22
2	Dhanusha	0.00	27	Kathmandu	10.58	52	Doti	35.64
3	Jhapa	0.00	28	Nuwakot	10.88	53	Jajarkot	37.83
4	Parsa	0.00	29	Chitwan	11.95	54	Lalitpur	39.38
5	Saptari	0.00	30	Dolakha	13.17	55	Ilam	40.66
6	Siraha	0.00	31	Nawalparasi	14.16	56	Manang	45.24
7	Mahottari	0.05	32	Dangdeukhuri	14.20	57	Dadeldhura	45.49
8	Parbat	0.14	33	Gorkha	18.22	58	Dhankuta	46.60
9	Kanchanpur	0.24	34	Surkhet	18.52	59	Ramechhap	49.22
10	Kaski	0.32	35	Sankhuwasabha	19.64	60	Panchthar	50.50
11	Sarlahi	0.73	36	Lamjung	20.00	61	Humla	50.63
12	Bara	0.82	37	Khotang	20.86	62	Tanahu	50.86
13	Kapilbastu	0.92	38	Achham	23.66	63	Bajhang	52.68
14	Rupandehi	1.07	39	Terhathum	23.89	64	Okhaldhunga	53.75
15	Rautahat	1.12	40	Bhojpur	25.22	65	Mugu	54.42
16	Banke	2.53	41	Rasuwa	27.69	66	Gulmi	54.80
17	Mustang	2.57	42	Udayapur	29.43	67	Pyuthan	59.32
18	Sunsari	3.16	43	Bajura	31.12	68	Kabhrepalanchok	64.03
19	Kailali	4.01	44	Kalikot	31.90	69	Jumla	65.67
20	Morang	4.20	45	Syangja	32.48	70	Salyan	65.73
21	Bhaktapur	4.41	46	Makawanpur	32.54	71	Dolpa	69.76
22	Myagdi	4.76	47	Darchula	32.99	72	Rukum	73.10
23	Taplejung	7.25	48	Solukhumbu	33.16	73	Rolpa	75.41
24	Baglung	7.30	49	Sindhuli	33.87	74	Palpa	78.66
25	Sindhupalchok	7.78	50	Baitadi	34.06	75	Arghakhanchi	82.18

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Map 41: Percentage of Sloping Terrace Area

Percentage of mapped area of sloping terraces (slopes 4 -30 degrees) in the total mapped cultivated area

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: LRMP, 1978/79



Table of Map 42: Percentage of Grassland Area
 Grassland area as a per cent of the total surface area

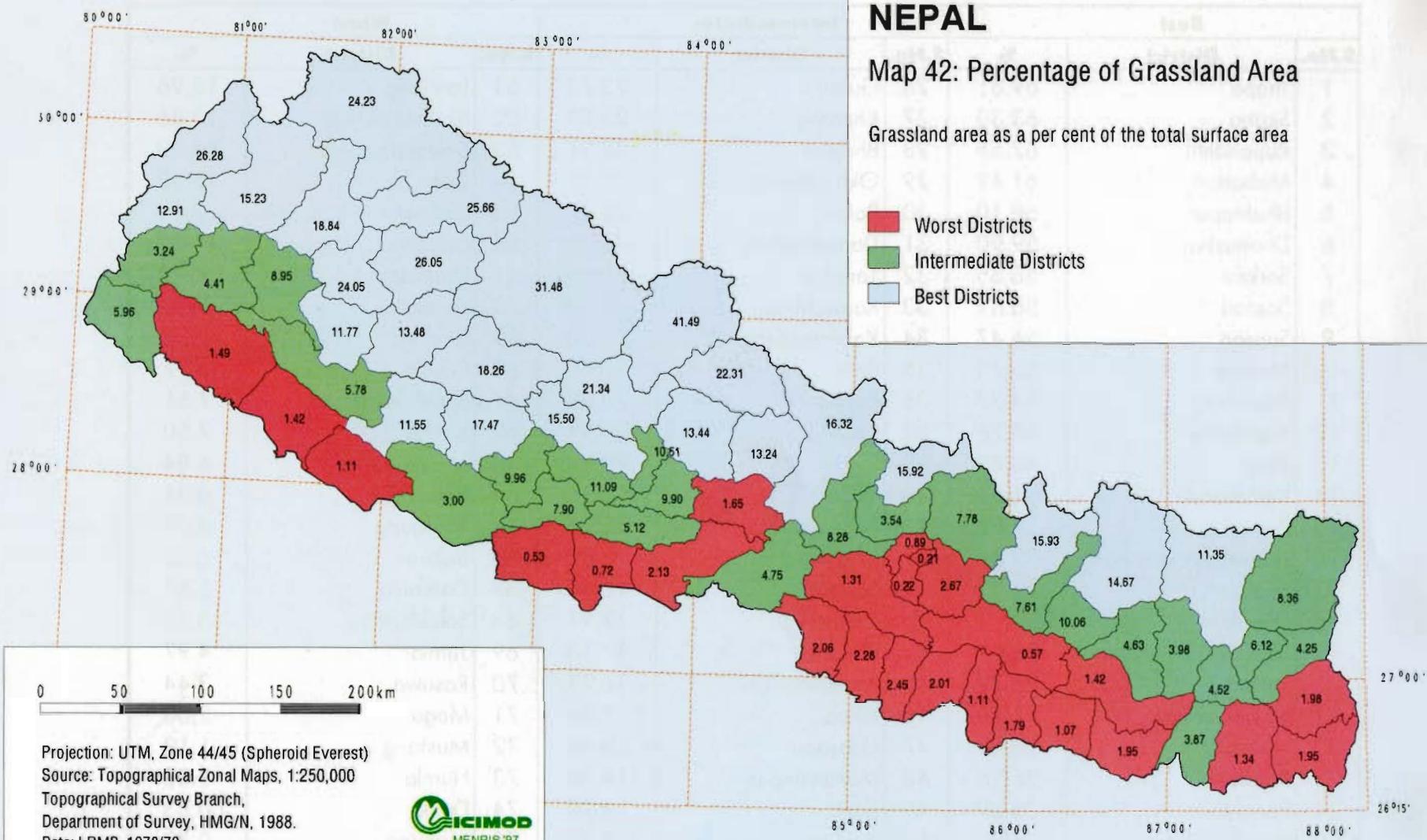
Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Mustang	41.49	26	Gulmi	11.09	51	Kabhrepalanchok	2.67
2	Dolpa	31.48	27	Parbat	10.51	52	Rautahat	2.45
3	Darchula	26.28	28	Okhaldhunga	10.06	53	Bara	2.28
4	Jumla	26.05	29	Pyuthan	9.96	54	Nawalparasi	2.13
5	Mugu	25.66	30	Syangja	9.90	55	Parsa	2.06
6	Humla	24.23	31	Achham	8.95	56	Sarlahi	2.01
7	Kalikot	24.05	32	Taplejung	8.36	57	Ilam	1.98
8	Manang	22.31	33	Dhading	8.28	58	Jhapa	1.95
9	Myagdi	21.34	34	Arghakhanchi	7.90	59	Saptari	1.95
10	Bajura	18.84	35	Sindhupalchok	7.78	60	Dhanusha	1.79
11	Rukum	18.26	36	Ramechhap	7.61	61	Tanahu	1.65
12	Rolpa	17.47	37	Terhathum	6.12	62	Kailali	1.49
13	Gorkha	16.32	38	Kanchanpur	5.96	63	Bardiya	1.42
14	Dolakha	15.93	39	Surkhet	5.78	64	Udayapur	1.42
15	Rasuwa	15.92	40	Palpa	5.12	65	Morang	1.34
16	Baglung	15.50	41	Chitwan	4.75	66	Makawanpur	1.31
17	Bajhang	15.23	42	Khotang	4.63	67	Banke	1.11
18	Solukhumbu	14.67	43	Dhankuta	4.52	68	Mahottari	1.11
19	Jajarkot	13.48	44	Doti	4.41	69	Siraha	1.07
20	Kaski	13.44	45	Panchthar	4.25	70	Kathmandu	0.89
21	Lamjung	13.24	46	Bhojpur	3.98	71	Rupandehi	0.72
22	Baitadi	12.91	47	Sunsari	3.87	72	Sindhuli	0.57
23	Dailekh	11.77	48	Nuwakot	3.54	73	Kapilbastu	0.53
24	Salyan	11.55	49	Dadeldhura	3.24	74	Lalitpur	0.22
25	Sankhuwasabha	11.35	50	Dangdeukhuri	3.00	75	Bhaktapur	0.21

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Map 42: Percentage of Grassland Area

Grassland area as a per cent of the total surface area

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: LRMP, 1978/79



Table of Map 43: Percentage of Cultivated Area

Net cultivated area as a per cent of the surface area

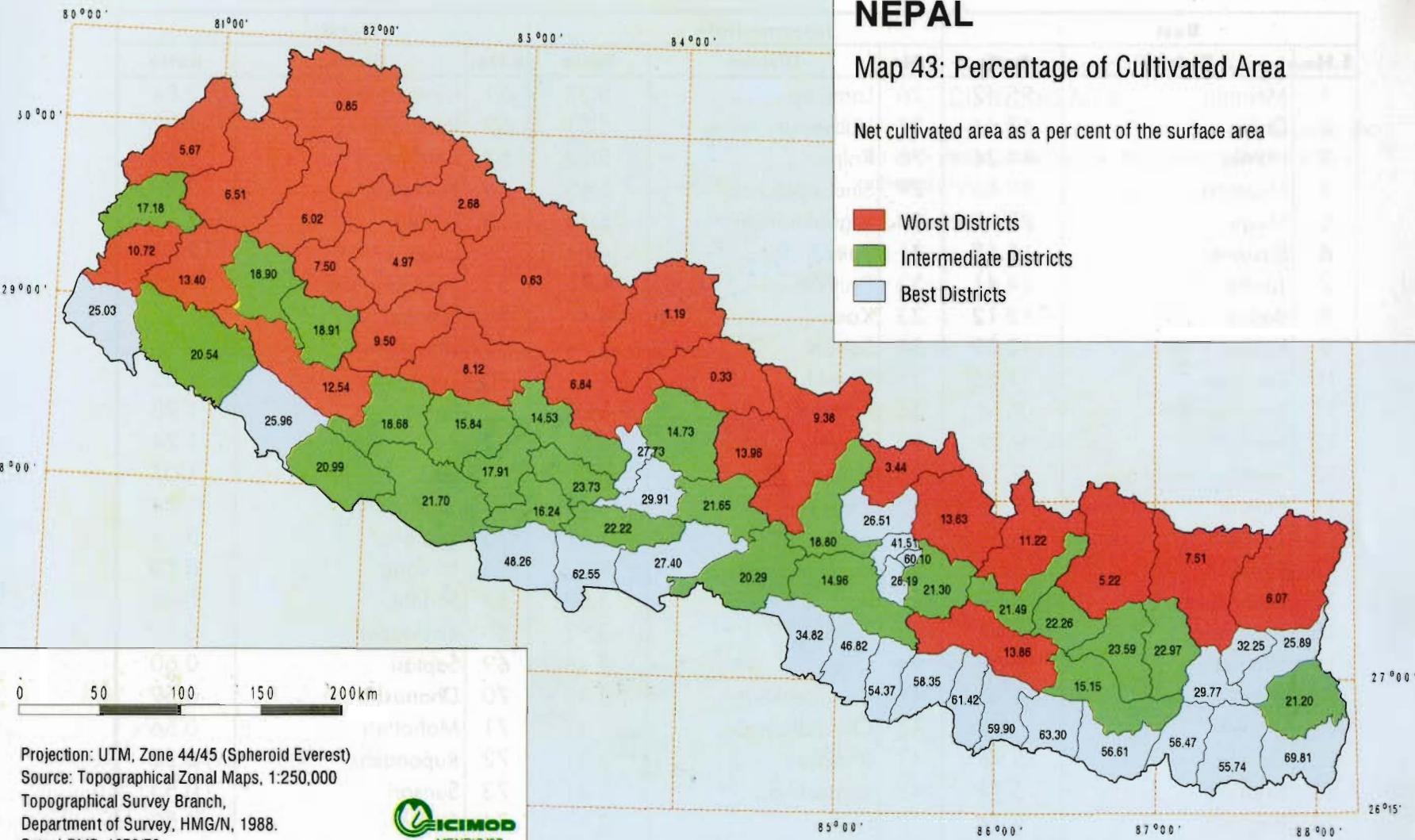
Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%	S.No.	District	%
1	Jhapa	69.81	26	Gulmi	23.73	51	Lamjung	13.96
2	Siraha	63.30	27	Khotang	23.59	52	Sindhuli	13.86
3	Rupandehi	62.55	28	Bhojpur	22.97	53	Sindhupalchok	13.63
4	Mahottari	61.42	29	Okhaldhunga	22.26	54	Doti	13.40
5	Bhaktapur	60.10	30	Palpa	22.22	55	Surkhet	12.54
6	Dhanusha	59.90	31	Dangdeukhuri	21.70	56	Dolakha	11.22
7	Sarlahi	58.35	32	Tanahu	21.65	57	Dadeldhura	10.72
8	Saptari	56.61	33	Ramechhap	21.49	58	Jajarkot	9.50
9	Sunsari	56.47	34	Kabhrepalanchok	21.30	59	Gorkha	9.38
10	Morang	55.74	35	Ilam	21.20	60	Rukum	8.12
11	Rautahat	54.37	36	Banke	20.99	61	Sankhuwasabha	7.51
12	Kapilbastu	48.26	37	Kailali	20.54	62	Kalikot	7.50
13	Bara	46.82	38	Chitwan	20.29	63	Myagdi	6.84
14	Kathmandu	41.51	39	Dailekh	18.91	64	Bajhang	6.51
15	Parsa	34.82	40	Achham	18.90	65	Taplejung	6.07
16	Terhathum	32.25	41	Dhading	18.80	66	Bajura	6.02
17	Syangja	29.91	42	Salyan	18.68	67	Darchula	5.67
18	Dhankuta	29.77	43	Pyuthan	17.91	68	Solukhumbu	5.22
19	Lalitpur	28.19	44	Baitadi	17.18	69	Jumla	4.97
20	Parbat	27.73	45	Arghakhanchi	16.24	70	Rasuwa	3.44
21	Nawalparasi	27.40	46	Rolpa	15.84	71	Mugu	2.68
22	Nuwakot	26.51	47	Udayapur	15.15	72	Mustang	1.19
23	Bardiya	25.96	48	Makawanpur	14.96	73	Humla	0.85
24	Panchthar	25.89	49	Kaski	14.73	74	Dolpa	0.63
25	Kanchanpur	25.03	50	Baglung	14.53	75	Manang	0.33

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Map 43: Percentage of Cultivated Area

Net cultivated area as a per cent of the surface area

- █ Worst Districts
- █ Intermediate Districts
- █ Best Districts



Projection: UTM, Zone 44/45 (Spheroid Everest)

Source: Topographical Zonal Maps, 1:250,000

Topographical Survey Branch,

Department of Survey, HMG/N, 1988.

Data: LRMP, 1978/79



Table of Map 44: Ratio of Non-cultivated Area to Cultivated Area

Ratio of non-cultivated area (forests, shrublands, grasslands, and non-cultivated inclusions within the mapped cultivated area) to cultivated area

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio	S.No.	District	Ratio
1	Manang	95.42	26	Lamjung	5.32	51	Kanchanpur	2.84
2	Dolpa	63.64	27	Udayapur	5.31	52	Panchthar	2.82
3	Humla	44.26	28	Rolpa	5.29	53	Bardiya	2.64
4	Mustang	39.66	29	Sindhupalchok	5.18	54	Nuwakot	2.59
5	Mugu	22.07	30	Arghakhanchi	5.14	55	Parbat	2.57
6	Rasuwa	15.68	31	Baitadi	4.81	56	Lalitpur	2.47
7	Jumla	14.41	32	Pyuthan	4.55	57	Nawalparasi	2.43
8	Bajura	12.12	33	Kaski	4.46	58	Syangja	2.29
9	Kalikot	12.09	34	Salyan	4.34	59	Dhankuta	2.26
10	Darchula	11.55	35	Dailekh	4.23	60	Terhathum	2.05
11	Solukhumbu	9.63	36	Achham	4.09	61	Parsa	1.78
12	Myagdi	9.39	37	Dhading	4.03	62	Kathmandu	1.24
13	Sankhuwasabha	9.37	38	Kailali	3.75	63	Bara	1.07
14	Rukum	8.95	39	Chitwan	3.67	64	Kapilbastu	1.04
15	Jajarkot	8.65	40	Banke	3.62	65	Rautahat	0.74
16	Taplejung	8.54	41	Kabhrepalanchok	3.62	66	Morang	0.73
17	Dadeldhura	8.23	42	Ilam	3.58	67	Sarlahi	0.62
18	Bajhang	8.17	43	Tanahu	3.53	68	Bhaktapur	0.61
19	Surkhet	6.83	44	Palpa	3.46	69	Saptari	0.60
20	Doti	6.37	45	Dangdeukhuri	3.45	70	Dhanusha	0.59
21	Dolakha	6.22	46	Okhaldhunga	3.43	71	Mahottari	0.56
22	Gorkha	5.96	47	Bhojpur	3.31	72	Rupandehi	0.56
23	Sindhuli	5.94	48	Ramechhap	3.24	73	Sunsari	0.53
24	Baglung	5.74	49	Gulmi	3.17	74	Siraha	0.52
25	Makawanpur	5.44	50	Khotang	3.17	75	Jhapa	0.31

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Map 44: Ratio of Non-cultivated Area to Cultivated Area

Ratio of non-cultivated area (forests, shrublands, grasslands and non-cultivated inclusions within the mapped cultivated area) to cultivated area

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts

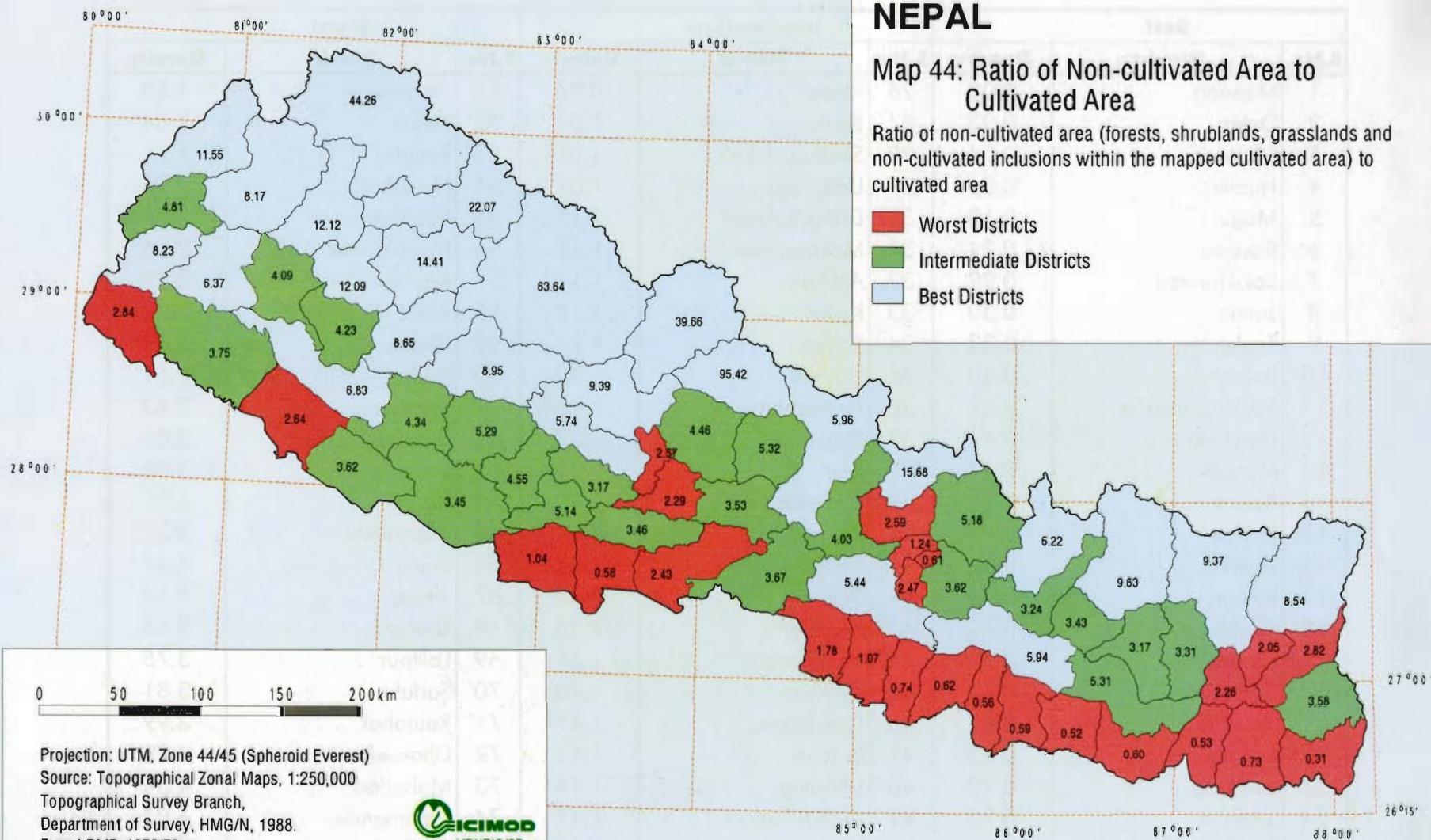


Table of Map 45: Gross Rural Population Density

Density of rural population

Best			Intermediate			Worst		
S.No.	District	Density	S.No.	District	Density	S.No.	District	Density
1	Manang	0.02	26	Rolpa	0.96	51	Terhathum	1.53
2	Dolpa	0.03	27	Banke	1.01	52	Palpa	1.64
3	Mustang	0.04	28	Sindhupalchok	1.05	53	Tanahu	1.71
4	Humla	0.06	29	Udayapur	1.09	54	Nuwakot	1.95
5	Mugu	0.10	30	Dangdeukhuri	1.11	55	Kapilbastu	2.04
6	Rasuwa	0.24	31	Makawanpur	1.12	56	Nawalparasi	2.16
7	Solukhumbu	0.29	32	Achham	1.17	57	Kabhrepalanchok	2.17
8	Jumla	0.30	33	Kailali	1.18	58	Parsa	2.22
9	Taplejung	0.33	34	Salyan	1.21	59	Gulmi	2.47
10	Bajhang	0.40	35	Dailekh	1.25	60	Parbat	2.61
11	Sankhuwasabha	0.41	36	Ramechhap	1.25	61	Syangja	2.83
12	Darchula	0.44	37	Baglung	1.27	62	Sunsari	3.05
13	Myagdi	0.44	38	Ilam	1.28	63	Morang	3.05
14	Bajura	0.46	39	Okhaldhunga	1.29	64	Bara	3.09
15	Kalikot	0.51	40	Bhojpur	1.32	65	Rupandehi	3.27
16	Jajarkot	0.51	41	Khotang	1.34	66	Saptari	3.27
17	Rukum	0.54	42	Baitadi	1.35	67	Jhapa	3.62
18	Gorkha	0.70	43	Pyuthan	1.35	68	Siraha	3.65
19	Dadeldhura	0.70	44	Kanchanpur	1.36	69	Lalitpur	3.75
20	Doti	0.77	45	Chitwan	1.40	70	Sarlahi	3.81
21	Dolakha	0.81	46	Panchthar	1.41	71	Rautahat	3.99
22	Surkhet	0.83	47	Bardiya	1.43	72	Dhanusha	4.09
23	Lamjung	0.90	48	Dhading	1.44	73	Mahottari	4.34
24	Sindhuli	0.90	49	Arghakhanchi	1.47	74	Kathmandu	6.97
25	Kaski	0.95	50	Dhankuta	1.52	75	Bhaktapur	9.81

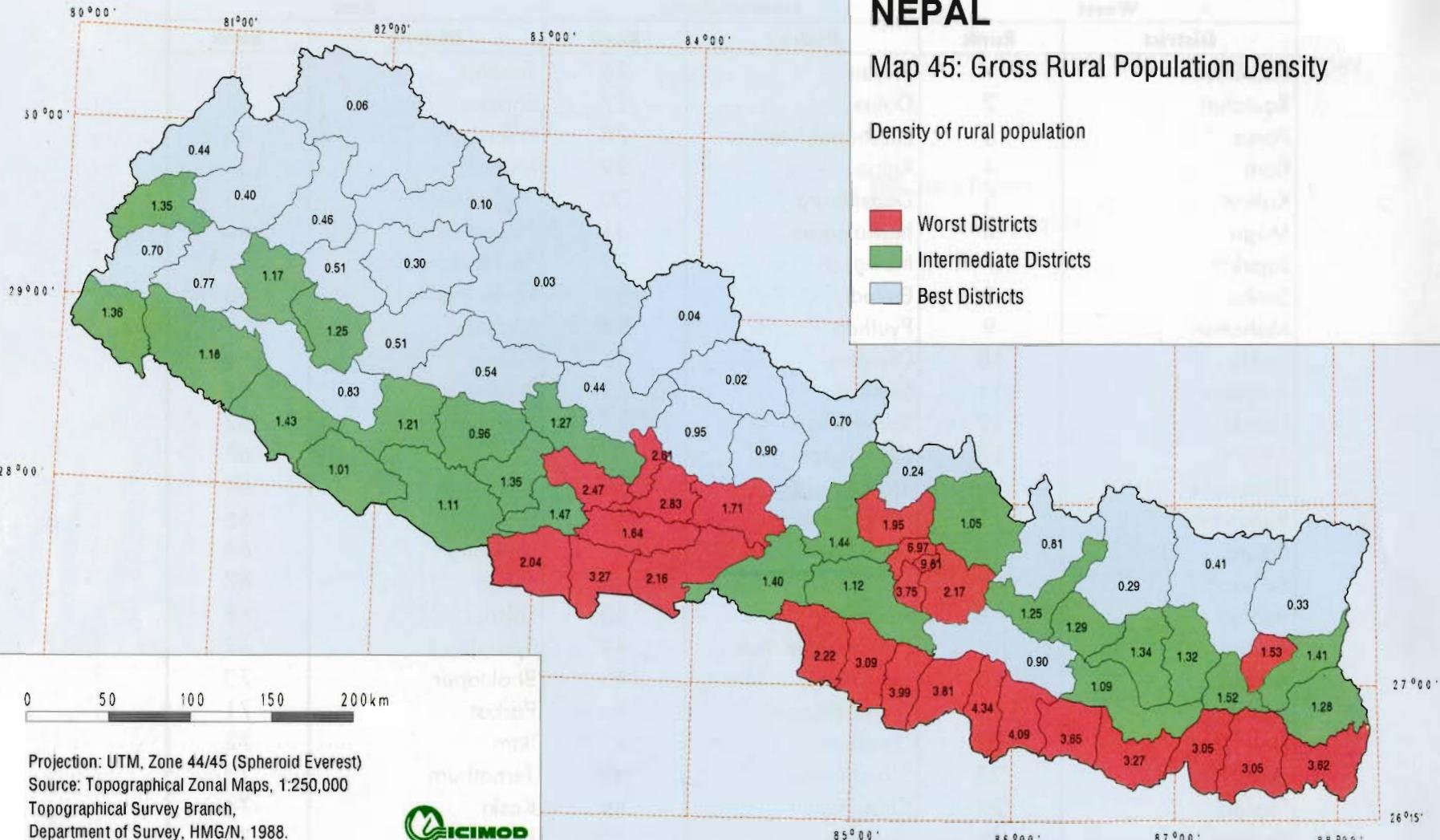


Table to Map 46: Ranked by Child Deprivation Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Kapilbastu	1	Salyan	26	Tanahu	51
Rautahat	2	Dolpa	27	Bhojpur	52
Parsa	3	Sindhupalchok	28	Palpa	53
Bara	4	Rolpa	29	Morang	54
Kalikot	5	Dadeldhura	30	Arghakhanchi	55
Mugu	6	Nawalparasi	31	Panchthar	56
Jajarkot	7	Nuwakot	32	Sankhuwasabha	57
Siraha	8	Baitadi	33	Taplejung	58
Mahottari	9	Pyuthan	34	Chitwan	59
Jumla	10	Dhading	35	Gulmi	60
Achham	11	Sindhuli	36	Surkhet	61
Humla	12	Ramechhap	37	Manang	62
Sarlahi	13	Kanchanpur	38	Dhankuta	63
Dhanusha	14	Makawanpur	39	Gorkha	64
Rupandehi	15	Dangdeukhuri	40	Lamjung	65
Bajura	16	Dolakha	41	Mustang	66
Bajhang	17	Myagdi	42	Jhapa	67
Bardiya	18	Udayapur	43	Lalitpur	68
Rukum	19	Kabhrepalanchok	44	Syangja	69
Kailali	20	Sunsari	45	Bhaktapur	70
Banke	21	Okhaldhunga	46	Parbat	71
Doti	22	Darchula	47	Ilam	72
Dailekh	23	Solukhumbu	48	Terhathum	73
Saptari	24	Khotang	49	Kaski	74
Rasuwa	25	Baglung	50	Kathmandu	75

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Map 46: Ranked by Child Deprivation Index

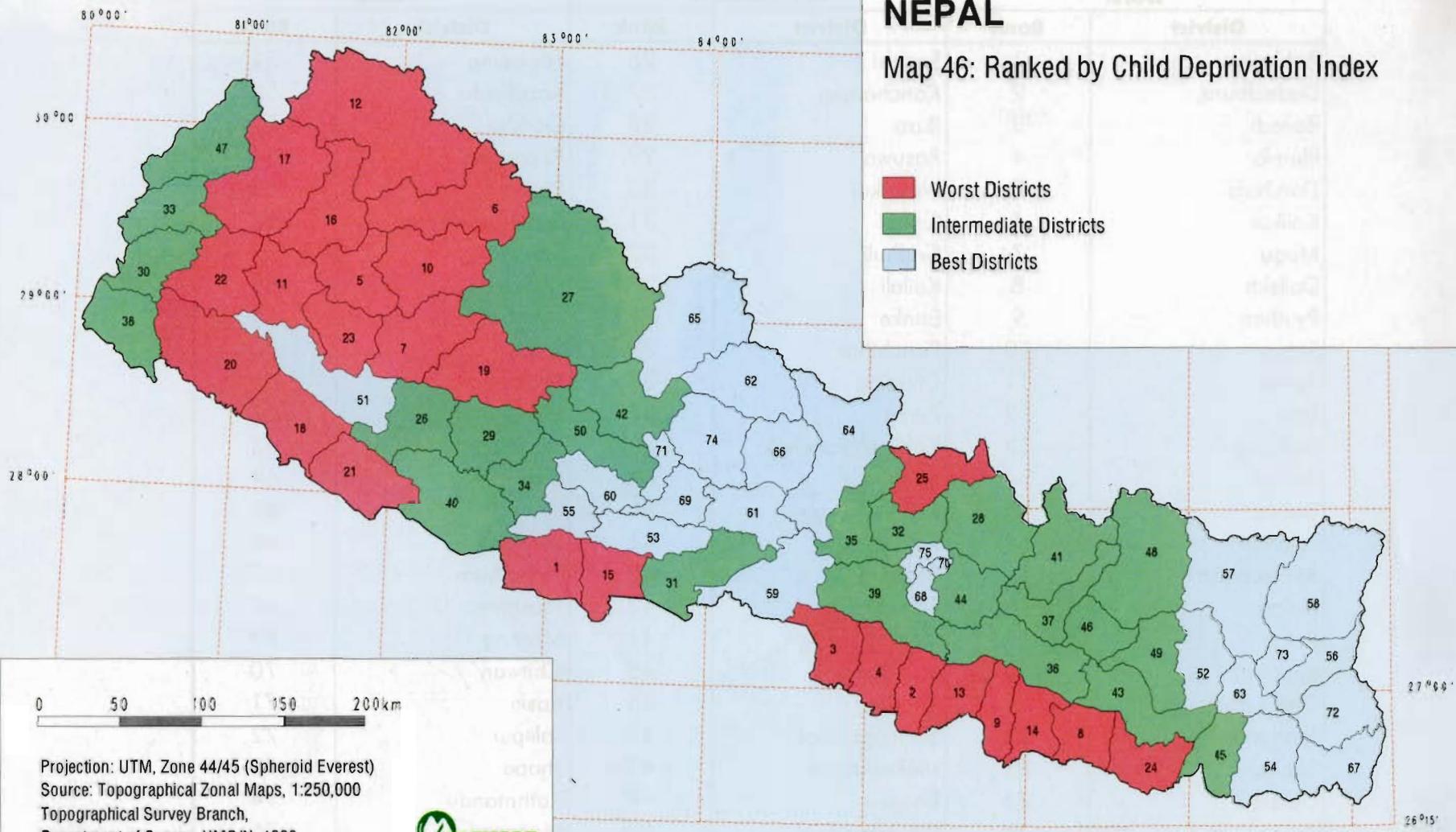


Table to Map 47: Ranked by Gender Discrimination Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Achham	1	Sarlahi	26	Taplejung	51
Dadeldhura	2	Kanchanpur	27	Kapilbastu	52
Baitadi	3	Bara	28	Gorkha	53
Humla	4	Rasuwa	29	Rupandehi	54
Darchula	5	Nuwakot	30	Parbat	55
Kalikot	6	Gulmi	31	Sankhuwasabha	56
Mugu	7	Sindhuli	32	Syangja	57
Dailekh	8	Kailali	33	Dhankuta	58
Pyuthan	9	Banke	34	Tanahu	59
Salyan	10	Panchthar	35	Palpa	60
Jumla	11	Dhading	36	Bhaktapur	61
Doti	12	Parsa	37	Myagdi	62
Bajhang	13	Kabhrepalanchok	38	Nawalparasi	63
Rukum	14	Udayapur	39	Lamjung	64
Bajura	15	Okhaldhunga	40	Ilam	65
Jajarkot	16	Bardiya	41	Sunsari	66
Ramechhap	17	Baglung	42	Terhathum	67
Dolpa	18	Surkhet	43	Mustang	68
Rolpa	19	Saptari	44	Morang	69
Rautahat	20	Solukhumbu	45	Chitwan	70
Dhanusha	21	Khotang	46	Kaski	71
Mahottari	22	Sindhupalchok	47	Lalitpur	72
Siraha	23	Makawanpur	48	Jhapa	73
Dolakha	24	Bhojpur	49	Kathmandu	74
Arghakhanchi	25	Dangdeukhuri	50	Manang	75

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Map 47: Ranked by Gender Discrimination Index

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts

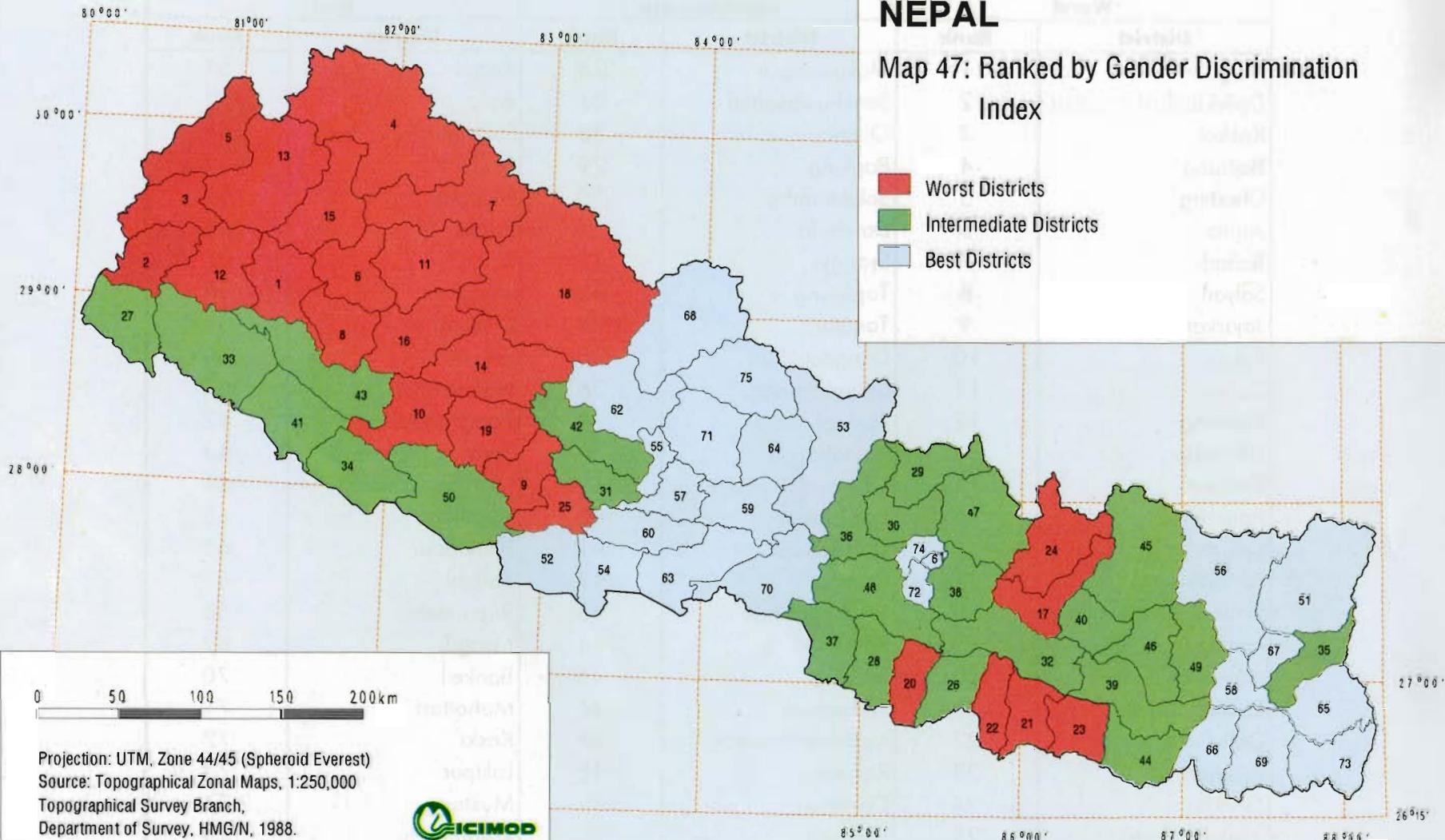


Table to Map 48: Ranked by Health and Development Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Mugu	1	Makawanpur	26	Kailali	51
Dailekh	2	Sankhuwasabha	27	Bara	52
Kalikot	3	Gulmi	28	Surkhet	53
Bajhang	4	Baglung	29	Sunsari	54
Dhading	5	Solukhumbu	30	Manang	55
Jumla	6	Darchula	31	Parsa	56
Baitadi	7	Syangja	32	Ilam	57
Salyan	8	Taplejung	33	Jhapa	58
Jajarkot	9	Tanahu	34	Dhanusha	59
Rolpa	10	Dangdeukhuri	35	Parbat	60
Dolpa	11	Okhaldhunga	36	Nawalparasi	61
Khotang	12	Ramechhap	37	Kanchanpur	62
Udayapur	13	Rautahat	38	Bardiya	63
Bhojpur	14	Chitwan	39	Morang	64
Panchthar	15	Kapilbastu	40	Dhankuta	65
Bajura	16	Dadeldhura	41	Bhaktapur	66
Achham	17	Siraha	42	Sarlahi	67
Sindhuli	18	Sindhupalchok	43	Rupandehi	68
Humla	19	Palpa	44	Myagdi	69
Nuwakot	20	Saptari	45	Banke	70
Rukum	21	Terhathum	46	Mahottari	71
Doti	22	Kabhrepalanchok	47	Kaski	72
Pyuthan	23	Rasuwa	48	Lalitpur	73
Gorkha	24	Dolakha	49	Mustang	74
Arghakhanchi	25	Lamjung	50	Kathmandu	75

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Map 48: Ranked by Health and Development Index

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts



Table to Map 49: Ranked by Primary Sector Development Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Kalikot	1	Kailali	26	Surkhet	51
Humla	2	Nuwakot	27	Manang	52
Mugu	3	Dhading	28	Arghakhanchi	53
Rasuwa	4	Parsa	29	Gorkha	54
Dolpa	5	Pyuthan	30	Panchthar	55
Achham	6	Sindhuli	31	Sunsari	56
Jajarkot	7	Banke	32	Taplejung	57
Rautahat	8	Dolakha	33	Gulmi	58
Bajura	9	Saptari	34	Lamjung	59
Jumla	10	Baitadi	35	Palpa	60
Mahottari	11	Dadeldhura	36	Sankhuwasabha	61
Sarlahi	12	Udayapur	37	Mustang	62
Bajhang	13	Makawanpur	38	Morang	63
Rolpa	14	Solukhumbu	39	Dhankuta	64
Bara	15	Okhaldhunga	40	Tanahu	65
Doti	16	Nawalparasi	41	Syangja	66
Kapilbastu	17	Kabhrepalanchok	42	Parbat	67
Siraha	18	Myagdi	43	Ilam	68
Rukum	19	Dangdeukhuri	44	Chitwan	69
Bardiya	20	Rupandehi	45	Terhathum	70
Sindhupalchok	21	Khotang	46	Jhapa	71
Dailekh	22	Baglung	47	Kaski	72
Salyan	23	Kanchanpur	48	Bhaktapur	73
Ramechhap	24	Darchula	49	Lalitpur	74
Dhanusha	25	Bhojpur	50	Kathmandu	75

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Map 49: Ranked by Primary Sector Development Index

- Worst Districts
- Intermediate Districts
- Best Districts

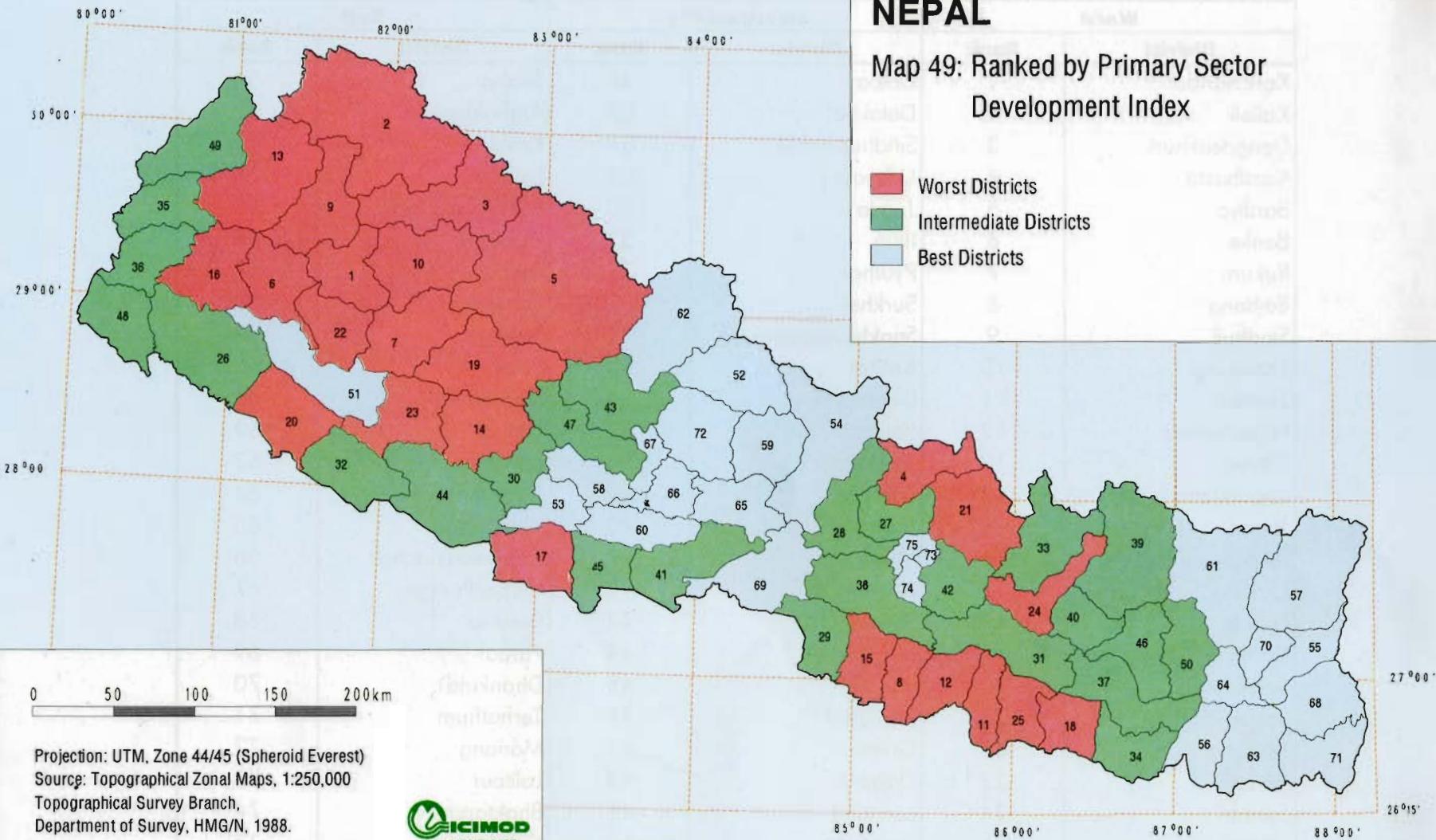
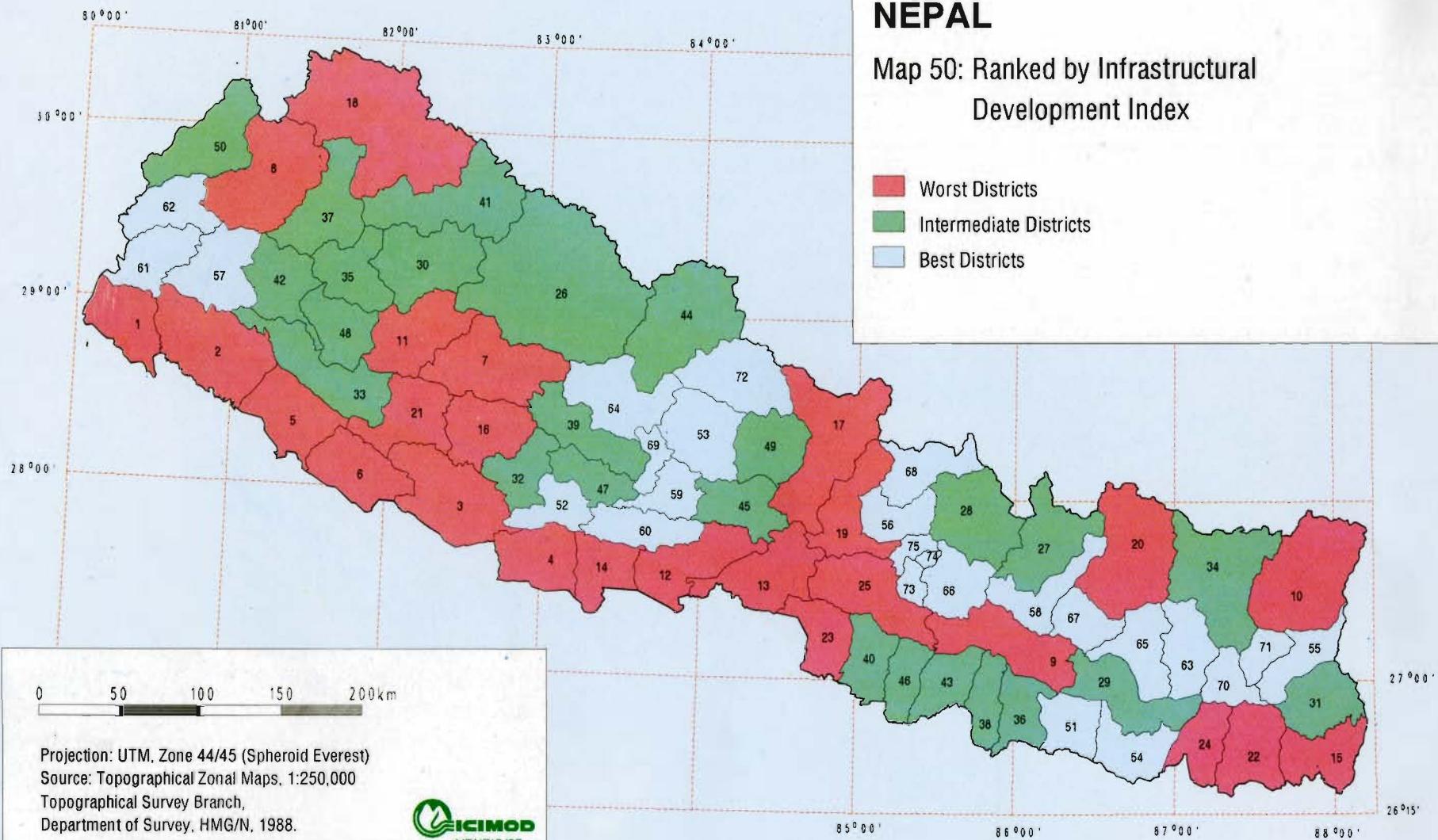


Table to Map 50: Ranked by Infrastructure Development Index

Worst		Intermediate		Best	
District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank
Kanchanpur	1	Dolpa	26	Siraha	51
Kailali	2	Dolakha	27	Arghakhanchi	52
Dangdeukhuri	3	Sindhupalchok	28	Kaski	53
Kapilbastu	4	Udayapur	29	Saptari	54
Bardiya	5	Jumla	30	Panchthar	55
Banka	6	Ilam	31	Nuwakot	56
Rukum	7	Pyuthan	32	Doti	57
Bajhang	8	Surkhet	33	Ramechhap	58
Sindhuli	9	Sankhuwasabha	34	Syangja	59
Taplejung	10	Kalikot	35	Palpa	60
Jajarkot	11	Dhanusha	36	Dadeldhura	61
Nawalparasi	12	Bajura	37	Baitadi	62
Chitwan	13	Mahottari	38	Bhojpur	63
Rupandehi	14	Baglung	39	Myagdi	64
Jhapa	15	Bara	40	Khotang	65
Rolpa	16	Mugu	41	Kabhrepalanchok	66
Gorkha	17	Achham	42	Okhaldhunga	67
Humla	18	Sarlahi	43	Rasuwa	68
Dhading	19	Mustang	44	Parbat	69
Solukhumbu	20	Tanahu	45	Dhankuta	70
Salyan	21	Rautahat	46	Terhathum	71
Morang	22	Gulmi	47	Manang	72
Parsa	23	Dailekh	48	Lalitpur	73
Sunsari	24	Lamjung	49	Bhaktapur	74
Makawanpur	25	Darchula	50	Kathmandu	75



Participating Countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region

- ❖ **Afghanistan**
- ❖ **Bhutan**
- ❖ **India**
- ❖ **Nepal**

- ❖ **Bangladesh**
- ❖ **China**
- ❖ **Myanmar**
- ❖ **Pakistan**

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